FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 248 24 December 1979

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Studio Nine Commentators Discuss NATO Missile Decision AA 1
[Zaglain, Falin, Zorin]
Further Details AA 3
PRAVDA Hits U.S. 'Intervention' Doctrine Based on National Interests AA 3
[PRAVDA 20 Dec]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

CEMA Transportation Expert on Long-Term Cooperation Plans BB 1
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 51]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' CC 1
[Levin, Bovin, Shishlin]
Angolan Delegation's Visit CC 1
NATO Council Session Decision CC 1
Importance of SALT II CC 4
Iranian Situation CC 6
Rhodesian Agreement CC 7
OPEC Meeting in Caracas Ends; Two-Tier Pricing System Agreed CC 9
Dmitriyev Commentary CC 9
USSR, CSSR Abstain In UN Vote To Lift Rhodesian Sanctions CC 10

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reportage on Call for UN Economic Sanctions Against Iran A 1
Official Announcement A 1
Security Council Convocation A 1
'Exhaustion' of Peaceful Means A 2
Call 'Aggravates' Conflict A 2
Press Comment A 3
Media Notes Carter Taking 'Tougher Stand' on Iran A 4
Use of Military Bases A 4
Pressure on Japan A 5
Gerasichev on Situation A 5
Kennedy Reconfirms 'Negative Position' on Shah A 6
CIA To Blame for U.S.-Iran Imbroglio A 6
Commentary on Brzezinski's Magazine Interview A 7
[Goncharov]
U.S., Israel To Increase 'Psychological Warfare' on Islamic States A 9
[Orlov]
Carter Announces Decision on Oil Price Deregulation A 9

SOUTH ASIA

PRAVDA Commentary Denies Soviet Interference in Afghanistan [Maslennikov 23 Dec] D 1

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Investigation Into U.S. Crimes May Start After New Year H 1
Khomeyni Message to Christians, Haykal Interview Noted H 1
Iranian Revolution Council Reaches Decision on Hostages H 2
Students Will Allow Clergy To Visit U.S. Hostages H 3
Clergy Find U.S. Hostages in Good Physical Condition H 3
Demonstrations in Panama; U.S. Request for Sanctions Cited H 4
Anti-Shah Protests in Panama H 4
Iran Government Formally Demands Extradition of Shah H 4
Bani Sadr Criticizes U.S. Attempts at Economic Sanctions H 5
Call for End of Provocations H 5
Mo'infar Says Demand for Oil Greater Than Supply H 5
Remark Seen as Reaction H 5
Two Oil Companies' Boycott of Iran Reported H 6
Palestine National Council Delegation in Moscow After Kiev Visit H 6

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Shcherbitskiy Report to Ukrainian Plenum 11 December [PRAVDA UKRAINY 12 Dec] R 1

STUDIO NINE COMMENTATORS DISCUSS NATO MISSILE DECISION

LD221758 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 22 Dec 79 LD

["After NATO's Session"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 22, TASS--Vadim Zagladin, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee and Valentin Falin, first deputy head of the International Information Department, appeared on Soviet television in the "Ninth Studio" program today with an analysis of the new situation that has developed in the world as a result of the decision of the Brussels session of the NATO Council on production of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles and on their deployment in a number of West European countries, as well as in the light of the five-year military program, announced by President James Carter, to futher build up U.S. military efforts.

"The novelty of the situation is first of all in the fact that most of the participants in the North Atlantic bloc under U.S. pressure adopted a military doctrine directed towards increasing confrontation with socialist countries in Europe and in other parts of the world," Valentin Falin stated.

"Another important aspect is that NATO virtually stated its refusal to steer matters towards lowering the level of military opposition in Europe, cut the ground from under the talks which could and should have been held in order to supplement political detente with accords in the field of military detente."

NATO countries did not respond to the Soviet proposals on immediate holding of the talks. The United States, Valentin Falin said, preferred acting differently. Disregarding enerything, they deemed it correct for themselves to impose on their allies a program on the arms race in Europe.

By imposing that decision on its allies, Vadim Zagladin said, the USA acted against the will of very many political and social forces in Europe as well as some states which "understood well the essence of the Soviet proposals, and these proposals, one can say, aroused a sympathetic attitude among them, fellow-feeling and in general readiness to hold negotiations."

Analysing the causes of the U.S. refusal to immediately start negotiations, Valentin Falin said that the Americans regarded this proposal in this way first of all because they "feared that the talks can either postpone or show the general untenability of the foundation on which the U.S. program is being imposed on the North Atlantic bloc. The Americans have seldom shown such contempt for the public opinion, such disregard for the voice of parliaments, such disregard for the opinion of prominent political figures of the West as in this concrete situation."

"Firstly, NATO's decisions which are based on the new more aggressive U.S. doctrine, Valentin Falin said, change the strategic situation in Europe. This is the aim of those decisions. And secondly, the chance to achieve a resolute turn towards detente in Europe at the present stage has been lost. And it will be difficult to have such a chance again if the implementation of the plans adopted in NATO is started."

The NATO countries' decision to start a new steep spiral of the nuclear arms race is being covered up by assertions that the balance has been ostensibly upset and that therefore the West should restore it.

Vadim Zagladin pointed to the spuriousness of those "arguments". The balance was not upset, and this, he said, has been recognized by Western politicians themselves a thousand times.

Revealing the real hidden motives of the decision of the Brussels session of the NATO Council, Vadim Zagladin said it is connected with a revision of U.S. doctrines and conceptions and "the essence of that revision boiled down not to peace or to equal relations but to gradually returning back to the policy of strength and from the positions of this policy and from those lines of departure attempting to handle the problems which have really arisen before the United States."

One of the hidden goals of the USA which imposed a new spiral of the arms race on its NATO partners, Vadim Zagladin pointed out, "is exactly in the fact that this plan enables them to regain its hold on Western Europe if only in one aspect, the military one, to make it loose its purse-strings so that financially it could be attached to NATO more securely. And from the political viewpoint, bind it with decisions, restricting West European countries' possibility to more actively develop their relations with the East."

In connection with the fact that there is much talk in the U.S. press now that China takes some U.S. ideas, some strains of its ideas, Vadim Zagladin recalled that at one time Mao Zedong had put forward a doctrine in accordance with which a nuclear war is not fearful. A certain number of millions of people would survive and that would be all right. Later on this postulate had been furthered and developed into three points.

"The first one--an inevitability of war, the second--a war will break out owing to a conflict between the superpowers, and thirdly it will take place in Europe. And China will remain aloof. At present the idea of the United States quite evidently is that if a war does break out between great powers, let it be in Europe and the USA will keep aloof."

Touching upon pronouncements by a number of Western politicians on the talks theme and, in particular, on their attempts at presenting the case in such a way that it is now allegedly dependent on the Soviet Union and on it alone, whether there will be talks or there will be no talks, Valentin Falin said: "It is a question not of talks in general, not of talks in theory but of a quite concrete subject of talks. Those states which rejected the Soviet Union's October initiatives and preferred talks from the positions of strength rather than our proposal of equal talks, talks from the position of reason, should understand, or at least come to think of it, that by losing without fail. [as received] It may also happen that they will get nothing for their trouble. Experience shows that all the previous attempts at imposing somebody else's will on the Soviet Union and at dictating to us the conditions which contradict the Soviet interests and the interests of our friends, have not led to success. Many times imperialist powers have had an opportunity to see for themselves that one should not regard too lightly our cautions about consequences. And today, there will be no exception from this rule, however much NATO wants it."

No one will agree, not a single person in our country, to see, without taking measures how the development of some actions directed against the Soviet Union is being started again, Vadim Zagladin said. Naturally we proceed not from an understanding that one should prepare for some inevitable military actions but from the premise that one must prevent such actions, and keep tranquil life for our people. Such measures must be taken, and this is why it is an utterly empty hope that we shall hold negotiations under a threat.

Answering a question by one of Soviet televiewers--and what will be next, after the NATO leaders' decisions which run counter to the will and interests of the peoples have been adopted--Vadim Zagladin said: "Of course we cannot now carry out that plan of actions which we proposed. Leonid Brezhnev spoke of our readiness, if NATO does not take the decision, to unilaterally reduce our medium-range missiles. Naturally there can be no question about that now. On the contrary, now it is necessary for us, together with our allies, about which, by the way, we likewise warned the West, to think of how to prevent a change of the present balance of forces, an upsetting of the balance in favour of the West. But at the same time we shall undoubtedly continue work for the attainment of our goals, and this, certainly, will also be part of that work."

"While engaging in that work we must take into account not only this NATO Brussels decision but also another factor, a substantial one, which is that the United States now displays its pressure by no means in Europe alone, that it is trying to spread its pressure over to the whole world, to the entire territory, so to say, of both Europe, the Indian Ocean, the Caribbean, and, as far as possible, to other parts of the world. including South-East Asia.

Vadim Zagladin described the U.S. endeavours to hold negotiations on the basis of its might, from the position of strength to bolster up the U.S. leading role and influence throughout the world as "an undisguised doctrine of hegemonism in international relations, a doctrine of the establishment of world domination, if your wish, of the United States of America, This is an absolute anachronism in present-day conditions, anachronism which is doomed to utter failure."

Further Details

LD230300 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 22 Dec 79 LD

[Text] On 22 December Soviet television ran another program in the series Studio Nine, involving a panel of news analysts. Taking part were Valentin Zorin, of Radio Moscow and Television, Vadim Zagladin and Valentin Falin, senior officials of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party.

One of the key issues discussed in that program was the recent NATO decision to deploy new advanced medium-range American missiles in Europe. Commenting on that move, Valentin Zorin said in part the following: The majority of NATO members have adopted under American pressure a military doctrine aimed at greater confrontation with the socialist countries in Europe and elsewhere. This creates a novel situation. The new military doctrine is shored up by a corresponding potential. As was announced, it's planned to base 572 launchers for United States nuclear missiles. This factor is significant per se even before this missilery is brought in.

Another important aspect of this new situation is that NATO has in fact announced its refusal to work toward the lessening of military confrontation in Europe. Thereby the ground has been cut from under the negotiations to augment political detente by an agreement on military detente. There was a real possibility for that.

Now, supposing the proposals advanced by President Brezhnev in Berlin on 6 October had become the basis for serious talks; supposing our proposal to open such talks had been accepted before the ratification of SALT II, which is still stuck at the United States Senate. Naturally each negotiating party would have been able to speak out about its concerns, anxieties, and not from a position of pressure and threats like the NATO men are doing now but in an earnest search for real solutions and real agreements, agreements serving mutual understanding and not hostility.

To any serious politician there should have been no doubt about our readiness to conduct such talks. We know that President Brezhnev speaking in Berlin stressed that we were ready to consider corresponding proposals from the other side, (?just as well) proposals pertaining to mutual trust, that we were even ready to take unilateral steps to achieve real progress in European detente, specifically military detente. Nonetheless, the United States has preferred to act otherwise. It has opted for a new arms buildup in Europe in sheer disregard of commonsense.

Now what's the essence of NATO's decisions? Firstly, these decisions, backed up by a new, more aggressive American doctrine, alter the strategic situation in Europe. This is what these decisions are aimed at. And, secondly, the chance has been forfeited to achieve crucial turnabout towards military detente in Europe at the present stage and it would be difficult to have such a chance again if NATO's plans became a reality.

As to claims by certain Western politicians that it depended on the Soviet Union alone whether the talks could be held, I'd like to say the following, Valentin Zorin remarked: We are not dealing with talks in general, in abstract terms. We have a concrete subject matter for discussion. The governments who have turned down the Soviet proposals and instead of equitable reasonable talks, preferred to negotiate from a position of strength, should stop and think are they sure that they will get two birds in the bush instead of one in the sky. It may so happen they'll remain empty-handed. We know by experience that all attempts to dictate to the Soviet Union, to make it knuckle under were to no avail. The Soviet Union shall never accept conditions contrary to its own interests and the interests of its friends.

In the past the West had many chances to see that our warning about the consequences involved shouldn't be taken lightheartedly, and today there won't be any exception to this rule no matter how hard NATO wanted it.

After Mr Valentin Zorin, comment was made by Vadim Zagladin, assistant head of the Information Department at the Communist Party Central Committee. He said in part the following:

Simultaneously the NATO Council session has proposed negotiations obviously to put us in a [word indistinct] as if we opposed the very idea of negotiations. Of course this is a far cry from the truth. The real situation is that we suggested the talks, whereas the NATO decisions have buried the idea. Deeply mistaken however are those NATO quarters who think that in this way they'll make us abandon our key foreign policy objectives--detente, stable peace in Europe and throughout the world, a stop to the arms race and disarmament.

Naturally the Soviet Union shall never relinquish those objectives. But now we'll have to act proceeding from the new situation, and it goes without saying that we are not able now to act on our proposed package. President Brezhnev spoke about our readiness to unilaterally reduce our medium-range missiles, provided NATO did not adopt the present decision. But now this move is out of the question: On the contrary we and our allies should not allow the West to upset the balance of strength in its favor. We have warned time and again about the consequences of such attempts.

In conclusion Vadim Zagladin voiced confidence that a way out will be found nonetheless. It will be found as a result of concerted action from the Soviet Union, all pro-peace governments and parties, all pro-peace politicians and forces. My conviction, the senior Communist Party official stressed, is based on this simple truth: there is no cogent alternative to war and a new world war should be ruled out.

PRAVDA HITS U.S. 'INTERVENTION' DOCTRINE BASED ON NATIONAL INTERESTS

LD211443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent T. Kolesnichenko: "The American Threat to Peace"]

[Text] New York, 20 December--...Squadrons of American warships, including the aircraft carriers Midway and Kitty Hawk, are plying the waters of the Indian Ocean. Under tank and artillery cover a landing party of 2,100 U.S. Marines is "storming" the Guantanamo base in Cuba.... A tank battalion, airlifted from Texas to Frafenwoehr in West Germany, is "joining battle" hotfoot.... In Florida 20,000 soldiers, in conjunction with the U.S. Navy and Air Force, are carrying out maneuvers codenamed "Bold Eagle-80".... Oil derricks in Persian Gulf countries figure as targets on the operations maps of American "quick reaction" corps. Maneuvers, exercises, "flag showing" and "muscle flexing" follow one after the other.

Meanwhile, behind closed doors in the Pentagon, the White House and the Office of Management and Budget the final figures are being written into new military appropriations. Addressing the U.S. Business Council, U.S. President J. Carter announced a program for the further buildup of U.S. military efforts. He reported that in 1981 the country's military expenditure will exceed $157 billion, which is almost $20 billion more than the military appropriations the administration originally requested for fiscal 1980. A constant increase in "real" (that is, taking inflation into account) military expenditure of more than 4.5 percent per annum is envisaged in subsequent years. On Capitol Hill the militarist, chauvinist fumes have so intoxicated the American legislators that no one doubts that Congress will assign the fantastic new sums of money to the Pentagon.

The question arises: What is this, an isolated recurrence of the "policy of strength," dictated by certain tactical considerations, or the resurrection of an overtly interventionist global "word gendarme" policy? Many commentators agree that it is more likely to mark American diplomacy's abandonment of the concepts of the so-called "post-Vietnam era" of foreign policy and a return to the old concept of direct use of U.S. Armed Forces in various parts of the world.

This course is given different names here: "postwar revival," "getting rid of the syndrome," "a flight of neoconservatism".... but essentially it amounts to one thing--finding a way out of growing domestic and foreign policy problems by means of active military expansion.

Whereas only recently the "lessons of Vietnam" were seen in the plane of renouncing dangerous foreign policy adventures, now they are treated as "syndromes" which must be got rid of as soon as possible. Moreover, the supporters of this course are not returning automatically to the concepts of the "Vietnam era," when official propaganda maintained that the United States had a special destiny--to use its military might to "defend freedom" in any part of the world against "communist expansion." The burden of this "responsibility" apparently forced the United States to interfere in Vietnam where, albeit at the cost of tens of thousands of American lives, they fulfilled their "historic mission" of defending the "freedom" of South Vietnam. Nobody in Washington today is returning to the utterly bankrupt myth. The concept of "defense of national interests" has come to the fore.

Attempts are being made to convince the American public that only by using force, by showing the "flag" and by record arms expenditure can the United States remain at the level of a great power and safeguard its "national interests." [paragraph continues]

The stunned onlooker is showered with postulates, each more terrible than the last: "America is on the retreat," "the United States is becoming a second-rate power which may be wiped off the face of the earth."

The United States has resorted on previous occasions to military intervention and overt interference in other countries' internal affairs on the pretext of defending "national interests." In his memoirs, for example, former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger writes that the CIA attempted to prevent Allende from coming to power in Chile for no other reason than to "defend America's national interest (?!)"

"American military strength," a representative of the present administration, the President's National Security Adviser Z. Brzezinski said, "must be able to protect our very important interests abroad." In other words, the United States intends to continue to use force wherever the military, political or economic interests of American imperialism are "threatened" in the world.

According to Z. Brzezinski, one of the main problems currently facing the United States in the international arena is the "arc of instability stretching along the shores of the Indian Ocean." In order to hinder the liberation struggle of the peoples of this region Brzezinski puts forward the theory of "over the horizon reaction" to justify interference by U.S. naval, air and other forces in the internal affairs of countries along this arc.

Concretizing Brzezinski's idea, Chairman of the Coalition for a Democratic Majority B. Wattenberg, in an article published in the New York TIMES MAGAZINE, laments the fact that the United States has "failed to react properly" to recent events. What events? Here they are, in the order in which Wattenberg lists them: "The revolution in Iran, the war in Yemen, the coup in Afghanistan, anarchy in Turkey, the increase in the price of OPEC countries' oil, and Cuba's activity in Africa." One gets the impression, the author maintains, that "America is on the retreat and the United States is a helpless giant."

Here, as you see, everyword is charged with nostalgia for "gunboat diplomacy," claims to hegemonism and the temptation to "retouch history" in the name of imaginary U.S. "national interests."

The European Continent occupies a special place in the new U.S. geopolitical concepts. It seems that U.S. "national interests" are in jeopardy here too. If you believe Brzezinski, "massive Soviet military building" has allegedly upset the "balance of forces" between East and West here. The "Russians' military superiority," they say, is making the United States insist on deploying new American missiles in West European countries.

In reality it is the United States which is trying to upset the balance of forces on the European Continent, which could lead to new twists in the arms race. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, speaking in Berlin, stressed that in the last 10 years the USSR has not increased its nuclear defense potential in its European territory by a single missile or a single aircraft. And as for the other side, as the Information Center on U.S. Military Problems (a research organization) admits, since 1971 the number of servicemen from NATO countries has increased 15 percent, the number of tanks 42 percent, tactical aircraft--8 percent, and so forth. When the Democrats came to power in the United States in 1976, an additional 16,000 American soldiers were sent to the FRG.

James Fallows, recently retired (or rather, dismissed) assistant to the U.S. President, in the journal ATLANTIC, cited objective conclusions published by the Boston research group. The group document states in black and white that it is not the Soviet Union, but the United States which has always tried to secure military superiority and is the initiator of the arms race. "It was the active construction of American ICBM's in the sixties and the deployment of multiple warhead missile systems in early 1970 which made the Soviet Union adopt retaliatory measures," the research document says. It also notes that the United States does not need to increase its military expenditure and that even now it would be capable of insuring the defense of its national interests not only without increasing the military budget, but even reducing it 40 percent.

Concerning the question of who is threatening whose national interests, Fallows draws attention to the fact that the new military systems being deployed by the United States today are virtually offensive weapons. "MX missiles," he writes, "are a new type of offensive weapon and this should be the main argument against the creation of such missiles, since the Soviet Union will adopt retaliatory measures and our interests will be threatened...."

In seeking to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in West European countries Washington is in practice trying to upset the strategic balance. This is noted, by the way, by TIME magazine. Formally, it writes, the new medium-range nuclear missiles are not strategic weapons, since they cannot reach the Soviet Union from U.S. territory. That is why they are not covered by SALT II. However, if deployed in Europe, those missiles cease to be tactical weapons and become strategic weapons, the magazine admits.

Thus the United States wants to turn its European allies into a kind of hostage to be sacrificed in certain circumstances. It is not superfluous to recall that nuclear war "theorists" in Washington adhere to the concept of the "local" nature of the first stage of hostilities; that is, they are prepared to sacrifice their European allies' territory in order to insure that their own territory is not touched. Here Washington seeks to persuade its allies that in the event of an exchange of strikes with the Soviet Union nobody, allegedly, would particularly suffer, since it is only a question of destroying "military targets." Ridiculing this viewpoint, the New York TIMES writes: "This is complete rubbish and ignores the demography of the densely populated Western Europe. To reason in this way is like deploying missiles in New York's Central Park and asserting that the Russians could destroy them without hurting anyone in the 102-story Empire State Building."

"The current interpretation of the term 'national security,'" the AMERICAN DEFENSE MONITOR Journal observes, "means a global stake on a policy of force. This is a dangerous course opening the way to direct intervention and war. Of course it is far removed from our real national interests and leads to the isolation of American foreign policy."

It goes without saying that such a policy--in other words, the American threat to peace--by no means enhances but only undermines U.S. prestige. No "show of muscle" can change the course of history.

Progressive U. S. circles note with satisfaction that the USSR is fighting consistently for the further limitation of strategic arms, for the prevention of new twists in the arms race and for disarmament. This is the path not of "exchanging strikes" but of strengthening international security. In order to adopt it, it is necessary to learn not to think in terms of war.

But unfortunately that is how many relatively influential figures among those now concerned with U..S. national security still do think. Their geopolitical concepts, if they were implemented, could have very dangerous consequences.

CEMA TRANSPORT EXPERT ON LONG-TERM COOPERATION PLANS

LD211745 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 51 Signed to Press 10 Dec 79 p 20 LD

["CEMA Secretariat Expert" B. Bombog article under the rubric "CEMA: Integration in Action": "Cooperation in the Transportation Sphere"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Considerable successes in developing transportation have been achieved in the 30 years of cooperation among the CMEA countries. The total length of communications for all types of transportation in the region of the CEMA countries now totals 3.5 million km--approximately 13 percent of the world length of communications routes. In 1978 the volume of freight shipments by all types of transportation in general use reached 15 billion tons--almost 9 times the 1950 level. Freight traffic reached 6.7 trillion ton-kilometers--an eightfold increase. Passenger traffic was four times the 1955 level. In 1960-1978 freight shipments between the CEMA countries more than quadrupled, while passenger traffic increased 10 times over.

The dynamic and stable progress of the fraternal community countries' economies and the constant development and deepening of their cooperation are making increasingly high demands of transport links and transport services. According to preliminary estimates, the annual volume of mutual freight shipments among the CEMA countries will increase almost 30 percent in 1981-1990. It is becoming increasingly obvious that a still more efficient system of transport links that is capable of meeting the constantly growing need for shipments can be created only on an international bases. Tremendous importance is assumed in this connection by the long-term targeted cooperation program in the transportation sphere approved in June 1979 at the 33d CEMA Session in Moscow.

The main aim of the long-term targeted cooperation program for transportation is the quantitative and qualitative satisfaction of the CEMA countries' economically valid demands for mutual freight and passenger movement through the further interlinked development of transportation systems and increasingly close cooperation among them based on improved technical facilities and advanced technologies. The program defines a coordinated strategy for the fraternal socialist countries' cooperation to resolve together the most important tasks of developing transport links not only between themselves but also with other European countries. It is a question of contributing, on the basis of the implementation of coordinated measures, to improving the CEMA countries' national transport systems and developing a system of coordinated transport links between them which has the mobility and maneuverability that insure a reduction of transport costs in international shipments.

Utilizing the advantages of the international socialist division of labor, the CEMA countries will deepen and improve the forms and methods of cooperation in the sphere of transport planning activity, the coordination of plans for developing transportation and transportation's work, and also the economic, scientific and technical and legal foundations of this cooperation.

The long-term targeted cooperation program covers a complex of most important measures in all the main sectors of transportation.

Spheres of Cooperation

Cooperation in the RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION sphere is aimed chiefly at the faster buildup of the traffic capacity of internationally important main railroads, primarily by electrifying the major main railroads, equipping them with modern automatic bloc signaling and communications facilities and using rolling stock with progressive technical parameters, and at the increase of the handling capacity of the main border railroad stations, including the creation of powerful transshipment systems. The CEMA countries are focusing their efforts primarily on developing a number of major international lines. These include lines such as Moscow-Brest-Warsaw-Berlin, Bendery-Kishinev-Ungeny-Bucharest-Sofia, Rostock-Berlin-Prague-Budapest and others. Work will be continued on constructing new lines and increasing the traffic capacity of existing lines, and lines must be coordinated in terms of their technical parameters and equipment and must meet not only present but also future demands. The speed and weight of freight trains will rise and traffic safety will increase.

In the WATER TRANSPORT sphere cooperation is aimed primarily at modernizing and expanding seaports, improving organization and developing international shipments. The measures include, in particular, expanding, modernizing and creating harbor capacities to handle bulk and citrus cargo in the port of Rostock (GDR) and carrying out dredging work in the Baltic.

Bulgaria, Hungary, the USSR and the CSSR, relying on the experience of the "Dunaytrans" Soviet-Bulgarian partnership, will create an efficient system to control the movement and handling on the Danube of the towboats and tonnage of the CEMA countries concerned. The Ilichevsk (USSR)-Varna (Bulgaria) ferry will be further developed and the efficiency with which it is used will be increased: Each year it will carry more than 4 million tons of freight, and in the long term 6 million tons.

To further develop MOTOR TRANSPORTATION provision is made for measures aimed at increasing the volume of freight and passenger movements by motor vehicle between the CEMA countries concerned and in communications with third countries. It is also planned to focus the efforts of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR on modernizing a number of highways with particularly heavy international traffic: Berlin-Warsaw-Moscow; Rostock-Berlin-Prague-Bratislava-Budapest-Bucharest-Constantsa; Gdansk-Warsaw-Katowice- Bratislava-Budapest-Bucharest-Constantsa; Craiova-Calafat-Vidin-Botevgrad-Sofia; Moscow-Kiev-Kishinev-Bucharest-Sofia.

Important directions of cooperation in the AIR TRANSPORTATION sphere are developing international airports, insuring the repair of aviation equipment, introducing automated air traffic control systems, creating and introducing a coordinated complex of automated seat reservation and ticket sales systems, organizing the joint operation of certain international air routes and a number of other measures.

Provision is made for large-scale measures to organize cooperation among the CEMA countries in the sphere of developing CONTAINER TRANSPORTATION and a unified container transport system, and also insuring the transportation of particularly heavy and large loads for the nuclear power industry, the chemical and metallurgical industries and heavy machine building.

Taking into account the specific development conditions of a number of CEMA countries, the long-term targeted cooperation program also envisages special measures for them. In particular, what is planned for the Republic of Cuba is the development, in cooperation with the fraternal countries concerned, of seaports and a repair base for harbor equipment, collaboration in the sphere of the unified container transport system, and aid and assistance in creating a transport research and planning institute and the training material base for it; for Mongolia, it is planned to modernize existing internationally important railroad lines.

The long-term targeted cooperation program assigns a fitting place to the CEMA countries' cooperation in the sphere of technical progress in all types of transportation. A special cooperation subprogram has been prepared in the sphere of transport machine building; it is aimed at meeting requirements for rolling stock and equipment.

The long-term targeted cooperation program for transportation has also been elaborated with regard for the targeted programs for other key spheres of material production.

Specific Steps

The measures of the long-term targeted cooperation program for transportation will be implemented mainly via specific bilateral and multilateral agreements.

In the railroad transportation sphere an agreement has been signed on the modernization and technical refitting of internationally important railroad lines; the agreement envisages the coordinated development of 18 main railroads insuring international shipments. An agreement has been signed on constructing a new railroad border crossing between the USSR and the CSSR.

In the motor transport sphere an agreement has been signed on cooperation in comprehensively developing and modernizing the Berlin-Warsaw-Moscow and Moscow-Kiev-Kishinev-Bucharest-Sofia highways.

A number of agreements relate to civil aviation general agreements on cooperation in developing international airports, on organizing cooperation in the joint operation of certain international air routes and on creating and introducing a coordinated complex of automated seat reservation and ticket sales systems on international air routes.

The following agreements were signed and began to be implemented somewhat earlier, in 1978: between Bulgaria, Hungary, the USSR and the CSSR on creating the "interlikhter" international shipping enterprise; between Bulgaria and the USSR on the joint operation of the ferry between the ports of Ilichevsk and Varna and on creating the "Intermorput" Soviet-Bulgarian partnership. An agreement between Hungary and the USSR on developing a major railroad border crossing was concluded at the beginning of 1979.

The long-term trageted program in the transportation sphere provides the basis for coordinating the national economic plans for developing the CEMA countries' transportation in 1981-1985 and, on a number of problems, for a longer period also. Selected most important measures forming part of the long-term targeted cooperation program and its subprograms will be incorporated in the CEMA countries' coordinated plan of multilateral integration measures for the next 5-year period.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD231830 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 23 Dec 79 LD

["International Roundtable Program," with moderator Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, all-union radio commentator; Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer; and Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, international affairs journalist]

[Text] [Levin] Hello, esteemed comrade radio listeners. This past week has been rich in international events among which, primarily, is the visit to the Soviet Union of a delegation from People's Angola and the talks this delegation had with the Soviet leaders and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Angolan Delegation's Visit

Revolutionary Angola, under the leadership of its Labor Party is selflessly building the foundation of a new society and is proceeding with confidence along the path bequeathed by its glorious son, the outstanding revolutionary and statesman of Africa, Comrade Neto. Angola occupies a worthy place in the ranks of the independent progressive countries of the world. This sincerely gladdens the Soviet people and all the genuine friends of new Angola.

As a result of the talks which took place in Moscow a joint statement was worked out on the further development of friendship and cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of Angola. Important documents were signed as a plan for interparty relations between the CPSU and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party: a protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation; an agreement on economic and technical cooperation; and a number of other documents which open a new page in the development of Soviet-Angola cooperation.

This visit also has still further special significance by virtue of that circumstance that it once more demonstrates the unchanging support of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of our country for national liberation movements and the just struggle of peoples for national and social liberation.

[Bovin] Excuse me. I would like to add to this. All these close relations which are maintained with the Soviet Union are very important for Angola of course, the more so because the process of the construction of a new society in Angola is turning into quite a complex situation. Complex, both because it is necessary, so to speak, to advance toward some new targets of progress from a very backward level, and complex also because in general resistance is still continuing in certain regions of Angola from the remnants of those gangs, let's say, of Savimbi and Holden Roberto, which at one time took part in the civil war, and even more complex because South Africa, via Namibia, is also continuing to put pressure on Angola. Thus, the sum of all these conditions is making especially important for Angola that aid that is being rendered both by the Soviet Union and by the other socialist countries.

NATO Council Session Decision

[Levin] Out of the other events of the past week, great attention is merited by the protest movement against the new plans for the deployment of American nuclear missile weaponry in Western Europe which were adopted at the December session of the NATO Council.

As you already know, the emergency session of the Presidium of the World Peace Council, which took place in Helsinki, has adopted an appeal to all peoples to make 1980 a year of persistent struggle for peace and to mobilize efforts so that 1980 might become a period of active opposition to these extremely dangerous American plans. Already the protest movement against the implementation of the American plans--plans imposed by Washington on other NATO countries--is increasing literally with each day that passes, and of particular interest is the fact that in the vanguard of the struggle against the implementation of these plans are the communist parties.

For example, on Friday, on the initiative of the French Communist Party, a meeting was held in Paris, in which more than 80,000 people took part. Moreover, the struggle around the NATO plans and the very discussion of these plans is evoking a highly substantial disagreement even among those who have approved these plans.

[Bovin] Yes, that very session of the NATO Council lasted 7 hours, a closed session. It was quite stormy because the positions of Holland and Belgium did not coincide with those of the other NATO members. For example, DER SPIEGEL draws the following conclusion from all of this: The alliance has practically been split open, and out of those envisaged for the deployment of the new weaponry systems, out of the five NATO countries, two countries pulled out.

On the whole quite a curious situation is now coming about. It is considered that America holds a so-called nuclear umbrella which, if need arises, it will open up in Europe. And just the possibility of this umbrella is more and more being questioned by the Europeans. I shall once more return to this magazine DER SPIEGEL. There is quite a curious article which also has a very characteristic sort of name: "Distrust for America." The author writes as follows: The critics of this NATO decision, about which we are not talking, are afraid that, as a result--I am quoting--of the deployment of new medium-range missiles, the strategic nuclear guarantee of America will depreciate and the myth subsequently develops thus, that--well, let's assume that there is some sort of conflict between the East and West and it begins in Europe--if this happens, as DER SPIEGEL writes, the United States may be tempted to limit the nuclear conflict to Europe alone instead of guaranteeing the security of its allies by its central strategic potential--that is they will use these very Pershing and cruise missiles calculating that the retaliatory strike of the Soviet Union will hit not the United States but Europe. Well, it is from this that the conclusion is being drawn that these NATO decisions have in actual fact separated Western Europe from the strategic shield of the Americans. This is the quite curious turn, leaving all else aside, which events are taking there. And all of this is intensifying the arguments around this NATO decision.

[Levin] Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, I would add to what you have said, that out of the five countries which the Americans were intending to favor with Pershing and Tomahawks, only three have approved these plans: Britain, the FRG and Italy. But now a situation is developing that Italy has far from accepted these plans without reservation. It is known that delegates from the Socialist Party voted in the Italian parliament in favor of the approval of these American plans. But now a very serious split is taking place in the Socialist Party, very many representatives of this party, eminent representatives--for example, the former secretary of the party, De Martino, and others--are opposing the decision which was imposed by the present leadership headed by Craxi, and some are already talking about the possibility that Craxi will have to resign.

[Shishlin] I would like to make some observations on the situation that has come about. Among the theses which are being given especially wide circulation now by Western politicians, one may cite several. The first one has been developed in particular by British Prime Minister Thatcher during her recent visit to the United States. She asserted that the West in its decision is striving not to destroy the known military strategic balance which has formed in Europe, but on the contrary is striving to restore that balance. Well, one doesn't really have to discuss this thesis. Its groundlessness, moreover, has been spoken of repeatedly, many times, both in the pages of the press and on our radio and television.

But the second thesis is curious: The West is striving for talks with the Soviet Union, that the West is virtually craving for talks on establishing arms control. And that just these NATO decisions, directed at the deployment of all these missiles on the territory of a number of West European states, virtually gives the green light for fruitful talks between the Soviet Union and the United States, or at the very least, if it is not formulated like this, then for talks between East and West.

[Levin] Helmut Kohl, the chairman of the Christian Democratic Union of West Germany, is also writing directly that NATO--he says--has created the decisive prerequisite for the policy of detente.

[Shishlin] Yes, but what is probably nonetheless symptomatic is that Western politicians, including the NATO meeting's very own communique, are dropping words here and there about talks. It is also worth noting that in Vienna NATO came forward with proposals which undoubtedly deserved to be studied, and these first impressions are not particularly reassuring; and yet there is another theme and another motif in all of this, and the decisions of the NATO session were not entirely unexpected for us and our allies. The decisions of the NATO session are not some kind of isolated act in the foreign policy of the NATO countries. If we look closely at and move out just a little bit from this framework in Brussels, we will discover that let us say, in Carter's recent speech, when he proclaimed that the United States is to increase its military expenditure in the coming years by 4-5 percent annually, and in 1981 will have attained the mark of almost $157 billion--I am speaking purely of military expenditure--all these extensive programs which are intended to be put into production, programs relating to new types of weapons, all this is part of the chain of the same events, just like those events which go beyond the problems of arms race alone.

[Bovin] Incidentally, the model is quite old, [word indistinct] let's rearm ourselves first and then let us talk about disarmament. And each time the same spiral is produced.

[Shishlin] And here a major problem arises, and in the given instance in the West the following thesis is often propounded: Are not the NATO decisions and the policy which has been adopted by the United States and a number of other NATO countries on the whole blockading prospects for detente and primarily military detente. The question of course, is justified and in answering it one would wish that one did not have to agree with those who reckon that from now on the theme of military detente is giving way to a new upward twist to the arms race.

I reckon that we have to take into account the fact that the deceision of the NATO session, and they came 6 days after the decisions of the session of the Committee of Foreign Affairs Ministers of the member states of the Warsaw Pact, they have by no means set aside the decisions which were taken on the 5-6 December in Berlin, and the propositions put forward by the foreign affairs ministers of the socialist states regarding the talks on disarmament and the holding of a general European conference at a political level on disarmament and measures of trust, and the constructive attitudes of the socialist countries in respect of the Madrid meeting which has to be held in 1980, all this remains valid.

In this connection it seems to me that, fully comprehending the seriousness and responsibility of the present time, it is most essential to evaluate the situation which has been established with restraint and sobriety. It has become more complex--although undoubtedly the Soviet proposals on the holding of immediate talks on types of medium-range weapons, nuclear missile weapons, have in essence been truly rejected by the West--it does not mean that it will cancel the course of the Soviet Union's and other socialist countries' policy, directed at achieving in the end a real swing to disarmament.

[Levin] I would like to recall, in this connection what the foreign affairs minister of the Soviet Union, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, said last Friday. We are not supporters of doing a balancing act on the edge of war. We as before consider our chief task to struggle for a stable peace, for detente, against the intrigues of aggressive militarist forces, and we believe in the wisdom and will of the people, believe in the realism of the course outlined jointly by the 35 states in Helsinki in 1975.

Importance of SALT II

[Bovin] I would like to approach the matter from another side because one cannot regard Europe as isolated from the general situation in the world. European policy is only a fragment of a world policy and because of this what the early years of the eighties will be like in Europe depends to a great extent on the fate of the SALT II treaty.

I must quite frankly say that at present it is difficult to give any happy news on this. Generally speaking, the treaty is reposing in the American Senate. Discussion on it has not started yet, and now it is being said that this debate will start in January, and generally speaking there is no 100 percent guarantee of this either. Meanwhile, pressure by those who generally speaking are opposed to this treaty is unceasing. In this connection here is a letter, which not so long ago was sent to President Carter by 19 senators--11 Republicans and 8 Democrats. Their attitude to the treaty has not yet been determined, they write in this letter, but what they write is clearly aimed in some way at hardening the attitude of the Senate. However, in the given instance, their approach is interesting.

We have always said that generally speaking these waverings by the American Senate in the long run originate from the fact that the Americans can in no way come to terms with the idea of parity and they cannot at all accept the fact that the Soviet Union has now the same kind of nuclear missile capacity as they have. It seems to them all the time that if we are on equal terms then it means that the Americans are in second place. That is their psychology.

This can be seen quite clearly in the letter from the Senators. I will read the following eloquent passage. The senators write: We are disturbed by the continuing weakening in the comparable military might of America, our realization of which was particularly stressed during the course of discussions on SALT in the Senate. During the past 10 years the Soviet Union has achieved a minimum of parity as regards strategic arms. Yet this is after all the very basis for talks.

[Shishlin] That is parity as a minimum?

[Bovin] Yes. It is a basis for talks. It is the very thing that disturbs them. They go on to write: NATO's superiority in tactical nuclear forces, which has existed for many years, is now gone. In other words, NATO really did enjoy superiority and now we have parity again.

[Shishlin] We established...

[Bovin interrupts] And this is worrying them again.

[Levin] Yet all we established for ourselves were the conditions for our defense, no more.

[Bovin] They go on to write: In addition, the Russians are cutting into our qualitative advantage as regards tactical air strength. And so it goes on. In fact this actually illustrates my point that it is this very parity and the fact that we have really done away with this superiority which they are turning to the advantage of the opponents of the treaty. And what is virtually transparent in all this is the striving to attain, to return to this superiority, shall we say, enjoyed by the United States as regards certain varieties of nuclear missile arms. And if you imagine this psychological advantage they have, then of course the treaty, so to speak, has a pretty rough passage through the American Senate. Anyway, the administration is currently continuing to fight for the treaty.

Well, we'll keep hoping anyway. At the moment its chances are approximately something like this: 51 percent for the treaty, and 49 percent against. The situation could change but at the moment of course Americans have become carried away more by Iranian issues--this is what directly disturbs them now--but nonetheless I should like to stress this simple point that naturally a lot depends on whether SALT II gets ratified by the Americans or whether it doesn't and not only from the point of view of Soviet-American relations, but also from the point of view of the situation worldwide, including, of course, in Europe.

[Shishlin] Indeed, those who make a point of precisely calculating the standpoint of each American senator and of those forces which attend each American senator postulate that SALT II will, even so, next March make it through the American Senate. This, however, is an optimistic calculation. There exists in fact a different analysis.

[Bovin] Yes, some people are saying: Let's put the whole thing off until the elections.

[Shishlin] That's it.

[Bovin] There are voices saying this.

[Levin] I think another thing impairing the all-round situation is the fact that President Carter clearly wants to conduct his election campaign on the same note as is characterized by the voices of those who support an arms build-up and talk about those armaments programs we have already been referred to, together with those far-ranging statements to the effect that the United States must build up its naval fleet. Thus, for instance, Carter promised by the 1990's to have a 550-ship fleet built up to facilitate the movement of U.S. Armed Forces to any point on the globe.

This is what the Washington POST had to say, and it clearly reflects an extremely clearly defined trend in U.S. foreign policy. The WALL STREET JOURNAL concluded that Carter is preparing to offer himself for election next year as a reincarnated Metternich, and this makes a very grave imprint on the development of international events as a whole.

And incidentally, this is most marked as regards the U.S. attitude to the situation which has now developed in their relations with Iran.

Iranian Situation

[Levin] The New York TIMES has published an article entitled "Carter's Operational Patrol." It says that Harold Gates, Los Angeles police chief, recently boasted that it would be enough to send to Tehran an operational patrol of the Los Angeles police to get the American hostages out of there alive. This, the New York TIMES goes on to say, is only a little more absurd than President Carter's plan providing for the creation of a new operational strike force, which could be quickly deployed, to patrol the Indian Ocean and the Third World.

[Bovin] Of course, those gestures which the Americans have been making, and what we have just been considering, appear fairly strange. Suffice it to say that the whole navy has not been assembled; only 23 ships in the north of the Arabian Sea. Why? Will they carry out shelling? Or make a landing? Indeed, all these operations are being drawn up, although the Americans themselves are very well aware that if they start something there, such a chain reaction will begin that altogether is simply difficult to determine any of the consequences.

Take, for instance, an article by (Des Schultz) in the NEW YORKER MAGAZINE. It is called "America Is Attempting To Overthrow Khomeyni," and he writes that the American press has reached the conclusion that removing Khomeyni is in the U.S. national interest. To put the issue thus is not altogether fitting. The situation, of course, still remains extremely complex. Attempts to reach some sort of compromise, as far as I know, have not yet been crowned with success. But I would like for a second time to confirm my thoughts on the subject and say again that the bellicose gestures which are being made by the Americans not only worsen the situation but also in no way improve it in my view.

[Levin] Of late in the United States use is being made of the phrase a nonviolent military action in the event of Iran putting the American hostages on trial.

[Bovin] This means, for instance, a military blockade, a naval blockade off the shores of Iran. That would, for example, be a nonviolent military action, as it is being called.

[Levin] This is a most dubious term.

[Shishlin] Other sanctions have already been drawn up and could literally be announced within the next few hours in the United States. In particular, for instance, very extensive radio propaganda has already been launched. Carter has allotted an additional $ 1 million for broadcasts directed precisely at Iran. There is the question of using radio transmitters belonging to Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Israel. Incidentally, it is intended to expand broadcasts to our Central Asian republics, also with a certain intention. Considerable appropriations are being alloted to such subversive stations as Radio Liberty. And there is what Aleksandr Yevgenyevich was saying, namely a total economic blockade. As is well known, Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, has expressed herself fairly energetically and plainly in favor of such measures and it is likely that the Japanese are inclining toward neglecting their own economic interests.

[Levin] They are still maneuvering but are in general plainly wavering in their maneuvering.

[Shishlin] They are to a certain extent giving in to American pressure. That is to say that everything is correct in this formula except the word nonviolent. [laughter]

[Levin] Especially if one considers that Pentagon missions are already traveling around a whole number of countries closely adjacent to Iran and are endeavoring to obtain airbases and ports in Oman, Kenya and Somalia.

Incidentally, an interesting detail is that in these military calculations the Americans are proceeding from the idea that the Egyptian ports and bases could be used, but it would be best not to touch the Israeli ones since this would create very great complications, and it would only be possible to depend on them in an extreme case, as a member of the Pentagon staff put it: Only in the event of our intending to cause the Near East to explode and not caring the least bit for our other relations there. They understand that would be very odious. But I fear that any action of this kind, any action, irrespective of whether it depends on Israel or on Egypt, or on yet some other country, introduces the danger of causing an explosion in the Near East.

[Shishlin] Put simply, this action in itself would be intolerable...

[Levin] That is the main thing.

[Shishlin] Even if performed purely by America's own facilities.

Rhodesian Agreement

[Levin] I should like to turn to events connected with Rhodesia. The signing of an agreement took place this week. This is far from being an unambiguous agreement.

[Bovin] I have just returned from London where naturally I talked to British people from among the Conservatives and Laborites about this matter. Despite the fact that formally this conference is said to have ended in success, even among the British themselves there is very noticeably a pessimistic note regarding the further development of events. It has, of course, been a compromise--a compromise achieved on the one hand as a result of the successes which the Patriotic Front has had in the civil war there, and on the other certainly as a result of the persistent, very persistent and hard policy which Britain had been adopting there. Now in my view it is just the beginning of the process of a settlement. It is very difficult to imagine at present how this process will go on, the process of preparations for elections. Indeed, Muzorewa has now submitted his resignation and handed over power to Lord Soames. It is to him that the executive power in Rhodesia now belongs. Indeed there are now seven parties--that is, in addition to the Rhodesian Front, the party of the whites. There are already seven political parties there, so to speak, of the local population. They differ both with regard to their social programs and also incidentally with regard to the tribal composition of these parties.

I fear that as the elections get nearer, the situation will be get more complicated both from the viewpoint of the struggle between the main confronting forces--that is, between the Patriotic Front and the Muzorewa grouping--and on the other hand some difficulties caused by tribalism and all the types of tribal complications only existing in Rhodesia could manifest themselves. In addition there is, of course, the pressure of South Africa, which remains a fundamental factor there.

All these circumstances in their entirety do not yet generally permit me to draw the conclusion that the way has altogether been paved for a peaceful development and a peaceful transformation of Rhodesia into, as it were, the democratic republic of Zimbabwe. As yet it is difficult to say this.

[Shishlin] But the Rhodesian events in themselves are also linked not only with events in the Continent of Africa but are also linked with the general world situation. And in this respect it is, of course, natural that when we look at the year--in December, indeed, the 1970's are coming to their close--some fairly cold and hard decisions have been adopted by NATO circles and it is natural to concentrate our attention on them somewhat, but perhaps as a result of this we do not encompass the whole horizon of those events which were taking place during the 1970's and indeed in 1979. I rather think that once again one will say that considering all the complexity of the present situation we are entitled to say that those elements and those factors which have an influence on the main directions of the development of international relations and have an influence in the context of a normalization of the international atmosphere, these factors have maintained their importance and have maintained their influence. Indisputably the struggle has been complicated, but really the whole picture in itself [interrupting his own line of thought]--take indeed the socialist world. In 1979 it definitely took a substantial stride forward. Take the communist and workers movement, and again in general we see a fairly satisfying picture. This is not to mention those turbulent processes which are developing in the same Africa which we have been mentioning.

[Bovin] What a large number of dictators have been overthrown in just one year! In Nicaragua, Equatorial Guinea, South Korea, Uganda and the Central African Republic. For just one year this is a bumber harvest, I would say.

[Shishlin] And so in general the baggage of 1979, although it is not all of one kind, by no means consists of only negative elements. There is in the year's baggage fairly substantial capital which is operating in favor of peace and in favor of social progress.

[Bovin] Although, of course, considerable difficulties manifested themselves, and it is also necessary to take account of them, because...

[Shishlin interrupts] Life does not exist without difficulties.

[Levin] I should like to end our broadcast with words from the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. These words are very apt when we are summing up the results of 1979 and the seventies in general and when we analyze the development of the international situation as a whole. The document says that the CPSU and the Soviet state have done and are doing everything possible to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, to render aid and support to peoples struggling against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism, to consolidate peace and international security and to halt the arms race. This policy, of course, will be continued even more energetically, more consistently and more purposefully next year, in the eighties and for any time in the future.

Our time has elapsed and the broadcast is coming to an end. Thank you, esteemed listeners, for your attention. All the best to you!

OPEC MEETING IN CARACAS ENDS; TWO-TIER PRICING SYSTEM AGREED

LD211658 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 21 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Caracas, December 21, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Alekseyev reports:

The 55th conference of the Organisation of Petroleum-Exporting Countries (OPEC) which was held at the level of the ministers of energy and the energy industry came to a close here on Thursday. The participants in the meeting considered such problems as the organization's policy in the field of oil prices, the strengthening of solidarity with the other developing countries, the setting up of the activities of an OPEC news agency, and other matters.

As is pointed out in the joint communique circulated here, the participants in the conference devoted much attention to matters aimed at strengthening cooperation with the other states which are on the road of economic advance. At the conference it was decided to recommend that the governments of the OPEC member countries increase the special fund of aid to the developing states up to 4,000 million dollars. The fund now amounts to 2,400 million dollars. The delegates also declared for giving first priority to those countries in providing oil for their domestic requirements for energy raw materials.

Sharply criticized at the conference were all kinds of strategems of the industrially developed powers of the West and first of all of the USA aimed at splitting the OPEC's unity. Representatives of Venezuela, Iran, Libya and other states denounced the financial machinations of multinational oil corporations which fabulously fatten by profiteering on oil which they purchase from OPEC countries at prices which do not conform to its real cost. Many delegates declared for envigoration of efforts aimed at establishing at an earliest date and setting up the activities of the oil countries' news agency capable of counteracting the fierce propaganda campaign which had been unleashed in the Western press with a view to discrediting the OPEC. At the conference calls were voiced for rational utilization of oil as an important energy resource.

The OPEC countries' ministers failed to reach a coordinated decision on the question of single policy of prices of the oil which they export. Representatives of Iran, Iraq, Libya, Algeria, and a number of other states suggested raising the price of oil up to 26-30 dollars per barrel so as to compensate for the huge losses which the OPEC members sustain owing to the continuous depreciation of the U.S. dollar which is the main unit of account in this organization, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Venezuela, and some other countries which on the eve of the opening of the conference raised prices of oil from 18 to 24 dollars per barrel declared for keeping this price level at the present moment for all OPEC members as a unified price. Despite the heated debate the ministers failedto reach a joint decision on the matter. In result oil prices are to be determined by each of OPEC countries at its own discretion.

Next conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is to be held in Algiers in June 1980.

Dmitriyev Commentary

LD232004 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 23 Dec 79 LD

[Igor Dmitriyev Commentary]

[Text] The coverage of the OPEC conference received in the West has focused mainly on one thing: Since no definite agreement was reached on the question of oil prices, the conference was one big deadlock.

True, there were conflicting opinions on the issue of prices. The 13 OPEC members represent the various continents and have different political affiliations. But the organization has unaimously agreed on a number of important issues. One of them is a special OPEC fund of up to $4 billion to help developing countries. The OPEC member states have also decided to set up a news agency to provide the world with reliable and unbiased information about their activities and the situation on the world oil market.

The question of who is to blame for oil shortages in the West and who gets how much from higher oil prices is not just a matter of academic discussion. Here is one example: Out of every dollar Americans pay for gasoline, only 13 cents reach the OPEC countries. Forty cents go to oil corporations, the U.S. Government receives 25 cents and the rest is split between other businesses. Despite a number of price increases in the past the oil producers have failed to offset losses because of inflated prices of Western industrial products they buy. At the same time, every price rise was used as an excuse by the oil corporations for boosting prices on gasoline and other oil products. For the first time Americans had a taste of this rip-off tactic in 1973 and 1974 when the United States oil companies were officially accused of creating oil shortages and then raising prices on oil products. The tactics were used again earlier this year. The result was the same. Despite a public outcry the oil companies [words indistinct] again. In the third quarter of this year rich oil companies reported huge profits. Some of them have reported a 100, 200 and even 300 percent increase over the same period last year.

Another point of agreement shared by all OPEC members is their strong opposition to American plans to resort to military force to insure American strategic interests. Washington's attempts to beat the oil producers into line by threatening to seize the Arab oilfields in an emergency have been flatly rejected. The OPEC countries have warned the United States that any such attempts will meet with strong rebuffs and will mean an economic disaster for the West.

USSR, CSSR ABSTAIN IN UN VOTE TO LIFT RHODESIA SANCTIONS

LD221245 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 22 Dec 79 LD

[Text] New York, December 22, TASS--The permanent representation of the USSR at the United Nations has sent a letter to the Security Council's president in which it has stated that the decision taken by Britain and the United States to lift unilaterally economic sanctions against Rhodesia is a gross violation of the U.N. Charter. It is the Security Council alone that can terminate the action of its decisions.

In accordance with its principled stand, the letter runs, the Soviet Union has been consistently supporting the selfless struggle of the Zimbabwe patriotic forces for freedom and independence of their country which they have been waging for many years under the guidance of the Patriotic Front which is recognized by the United Nations Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the people of that country. The Soviet Union firmly stands for ensuring the inalienable right of the Zimbabwe people to self-determination and independence, for the transfer of power in the country to their genuine representatives.

Speaking at the Security Council's meeting, held to consider the Rhodesian issue, the USSR's Permanent Representative at the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy has said: The Soviet Union has serious doubts that in the course of the further development of events in Rhodesia genuine independence of the Zimbabwe people will be reliably ensured in accordance with their legitimate interests.

We believe, said the Soviet representative, that in the present-day conditions the lifting of sanctions against Rhodesia is a premature step which can play into the hands of colonialists and racists.

Czechoslovakia's Permanent Representative at the United Nations Ilja Hulinsky has said that the racist regime in Rhodesia on which the Security Council imposed sanctions in 1965 has not yet been eliminated, just as its military and police forces and other important attributes of the racists' power were not eliminated.

U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim who took part in the discussion expressed the hope that Zimbabwe would become free and independent in conditions of the rule of a genuine majority. He noted that the United Nations should make efforts to give support to the frontline states in rehabilitation of their economy.

The unilateral lifting of sanctions against southern Rhodesia has been strongly criticized by Zambia's Permanent Representative at the United Nations Paul Lusaka, who qualified these actions as hasty and untimely. He expressed warm solidarity with the heroic selfless struggle waged by the Patriotic Front for the exercise of the inalienable right of the Zimbabwe people to self-determination and national independence. He stressed the need of guaranteeing full withdrawal of all military and police forces of the Republic of South Africa from the Rhodesian territory.

The actions of Britain and the United States are a downright violation of the provisions of the U.N. Charter, said Nigeria's Permanent Representative at the United Nations B. Akporode Clark. He recalled that Nigeria has repeatedly expressed serious concern over the tactics of gross pressure and intimidation Britain resorted to in the course of the London constitutional conference on Rhodesia.

Representatives of Mozambique, Tanzania, Madagascar and other countries emphasized that the United Nations should keep a close eye over the developments in Rhodesia and to resolutely cut short all attempts to channel the development in that country on to neocolonialist lines.

The Security Council, however, deemed it possible to take into consideration the obligation of the governing power to ensure normal conditions for the exercise by the Zimbabwe people of their right to self-determination and independence and resolved by a majority of votes to lift the sanctions. The delegations of the USSR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic refrained from voting on that resolution.

REPORTAGE ON CALL FOR UN ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

Official Announcement

LD221048 Moscow TASS in English 1017 GMT 22 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, December 22, TASS--The United States continues exerting pressure upon Iran. The U.S. Government has taken the decision to request the U.N. Security Council to impose economic sanctions on Iran. This has been officially announced at the White House by President J. Carter.

As was reported by an official spokesman of the White House, the United States hopes that the U.N. Security Council will hold its meeting on the question before the end of the week. The President, according to the White House spokesman, is interested in weighty actions. Commenting on American Government's step, the UPI describes it as a major escalation of the U.S. confrontation with Iran.

[The above item was also carried by Moscow in Bengali at 1300 GMT on 22 December.]

Security Council Convocation

LD221810 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1433 GMT 22 Dec 79 LD

["Iran"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 22 December, TASS--Appearing in the White House, U.S. President Carter has announced that he has decided to ask for the immediate convocation of the UN Security Council in order to introduce international economic sanctions against Iran in accordance with Article Seven of the UN Charter.

The Government of Iran must understand, the President stated, that it cannot ignore with impunity the desires and law of the international community. The Security Council, he said, must adopt measures to gain the fulfillment of its decision in Iran freeing the hostages. The world community, according to J. Carter, must support the legal machinery which it has created so that the United Nations and the International Court should as before play an appropriate role in the settlement of serious conflicts constituting a threat to peace among peoples.

The President went on to say that he "could not imagine a more blatant and serious challenge to the international community." In the final analysis, J. Carter stressed, at stake here is the maintenance of peace in this region.

From the very first day when the U.S. Embassy in Iran was seized and the U.S. diplomats became hostages, the President went on to say, we have been using all the legal means at our disposal to insure their safe and speedy release. From the very beginning we have served clear notice that the United States prefers a peaceful solution to all the other means at our disposal in accordance with international law. It is now clear, J. Carter stated, that concrete actions by the international community are necessary if a peaceful solution is to be achieved.

UPI calls the White House decision a "major escalation" of the U.S. confrontation with Iran.

Tehran, 22 December, TASS--Ayatollah Khomeyni, speaking in the city of Qom, stated that if the United States succeeds in gaining international economic sanctions in relations to Iran, Iran will request other countries to ignore them. We shall request other states to satisfy our economic requirements, he said.

'Exhaustion' of Peaceful Means

LD241520 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The United States has officially proposed that the UN Security Council be convened with the aim of introducing sanctions against Iran. This was reported by the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency, quoting a member of the American delegation to the United Nations.

Observers note that the United States' appeal to the United Nations is an act which aggravates the American-Iranian conflict, insofar as Washington is thus trying to draw other states into it. This step is aimed primarily at convincing the American and international public that Washington has exhausted the peaceful means of settling the conflict.

It is noted in informed UN circles that the White House has informed certain of its closest allies through official channels that the United States will not stop short of using force against Iran in the event of a trial of the American hostages and will be prepared in particular to introduce a naval blockade of Iran.

Call 'Aggravates' Conflict

LD241558 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 24 Dec 79 LD

[Text] New York, December 25, TASS--The United States has officially proposed to convene the United Nations Security Council with the aim of introducing economic sanctions against Iran. This was reported by the ASSOCIATED PRESS with reference to a member of the American delegation to the United Nations.

Observers note that by resorting to the United Nations the United States aggravates the American-Iranian conflict since Washington is trying to draw other countries into it. This diplomatic demarche, just as the previous U.S. application, to an international court, as it is now admitted in the United States itself, is designed first of all to convince the American and international public that Washington has supposedly "exhausted" peaceful means of settling the conflict and has no way out of the obtaining situation other than using military force. The well known American public and religious figure W. Coffin stated in this connection that the U.S. President's call for the adoption of economic sanctions against Iran is very reminiscent of the preparations conducted in his time by President Lyndon Johnson to start bombings of North Vietnam.

It is noted in informed United Nations circles that the White House had informed through official channels some of its closest allies that the United States would not stop short of using force against Iran in the event of a trial of the American hostages and, in particular, would start a naval blockade of Iran. It is recalled in this connection that the Pentagon has concentrated a whole naval armada near Iran--in the area of the Arab Sea and the Indian Ocean.

Paris, December 24, TASS--Reporting on the U.S. demand that the United Nations Security Council be convened, the newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS writes: The impression is that on making this demand Washington tries to prove that it has exhausted all juridical means before resorting to a possible military intervention.

The newspaper L'ECHO points out that "most American observers regard a blockade of the Strait of Hormuz as the most probable action".

San Francisco, December 25, TASS--Governor Brown of California has sharply criticised President Carter of the United States for using the Iranian crisis for political aims in the course of the election struggle.

Addressing a press conference in Las Vegas he stated that Jimmy Carter is making political capital for himself out of the obtaining situation.

In an interview to the Des Moines REGISTER the United States President admitted that the Iranian crisis had helped him in his election campaign.

Press Comment

LD251749 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 25 Dec 79 LD

[Text] New York, December 25, TASS--Commenting on the United States' request that the U.N. Security Council should introduce economic sanctions against Iran, the newspaper New York TIMES writes that the United States will insist on broad, but not limited sanctions against Iran. If Third World countries, members of the Security Council, refuse to back such sanctions Washington will declare that it will use its fleet for blockade of the Persian Gulf. American representative at the United Nations Donald McHenry implied that last week when he warned that the Security Council should consider sanctions in the light of possible alternatives.

The sea waters near the shores of Iran are now being ploughed by two operational squadrons of American warships, headed by the aircraft-carriers Midway and Kitty Hawk. Aboard these warships are a total of more than 150 fighter-bombers and also combat helicopters which can strike a bomb blow on the territory of Iran.

Judging by reports of the American press, among the targets which have already been planned by the Pentagon are oil-producing areas of Iran, ports and also some towns including Qom, where Ayatollah Khomeyni has his residence. The atomic-aircraft carrier Nimitz with 80 combat planes and a unit of marines aboard has left towards Iranian shores, as was reported a few days ago by a Pentagon spokesman. It is accompanied by two atomic missile-cruisers.

Assistant for the U.S. President for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski who advocates the use of military force has said in an interview to the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT that he has not a slightest doubt that exactly the presence of such factors as the American might and the readiness of the President to use it in case of need will play a major role in taking decisions against Iran.

Simultaneously the United States started urgently looking in the area of the Middle East and east Africa for springboards for their use by American troops if a military action against Iran is undertaken. As is noted in this connection by the New York TIMES, last week a high-placed delegation of the Department of Defense and the Department of State of the United States visited Somalia, Oman and Kenya to study possibilities of an enlarged use of naval and air objects on the territory of those countries with a view of giving support to mounting actions of the U.S. Navy in the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea.

Against the background of press reports about U.S. military preparations disquieting has been the statement of a White House spokesman to the effect that U.S. President Jimmy Carter decided against going to Plains (Georgia) for Christmas, but to stay in Camp David near Washington, for eventuality of "unforeseen developments" in Iran.

Washington's stand towards Iran is giving rise to criticism of Americans themselves. Professor of Kansas University N. Forer, who has just returned from his trip to Tehran, has said in an interview that if the American Government recognized the rightfulness of the accusations advanced by Iran against the shah, the hostages would have been released.

Forer emphasised that in his opinion the leadership of Iran is ready to agree to settlement of the conflict through negotiations. It would be a tragedy not to reciprocate this readiness on the part of Iran, he said.

Beirut, December 25, TASS--If the United States with the help of warships tries to set sea blockade around Iran, this will be the proof that Washington seeks to destroy and stiffle our revolution and that it does not intend to resolve the problem of hostages, said Iranian Minister of Economy and Finances Bani Sadr in an interview to the Saudi newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT. Measures being undertaken by the United States against us and the propaganda campaign unleashed by it show, he said, that the Americans seek to provoke us and to complicate the situation in order to heighten Iran's isolation in the international arena. If the United States ends provocations the question of hostages will be resolved by itself.

MEDIA NOTES CARTER TAKING 'TOUGHER STAND' ON IRAN

LD211746 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 21 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, December 21, TASS--The United States is taking a tougher stand vis-a-vis Iran. A White House official representative stressed at a press conference that U.S. President J. Carter said he would not allow the present situation in the American-Iranian conflict to continue indefinitely. The White House representative added that the Iranian authorities will have to pay an ever bigger price for each day of the holding of the Americans.

The newspaper New York POST reported, quoting White House sources, that the United States demanded Iran release American hostages within 72 hours, threatening sanctions in case of their refusal.

Among possible sanctions the newspaper singles out Iran's sea blockade, full introduction of trade embargo and jamming of Iranian telecommunications using for these purposes American bases and naval forces.

The New York TIMES writes that the White House and the State Department hinted to correspondents that more and more attention is being given to military versions of solving the problem despite the fact that the President pledged to avoid bloodshed.

American tv companies also report on the gradual toughening of the U.S. administration's stand vis-a-vis Iran. A correspondent of the NBC tv company said that one of the alternatives which can be used by the United States for resolving the Iranian crisis is blockade of the Persian Gulf. He makes it clear that what is meant is the blockade by the U.S. Navy of the Strait of Hormuz whose strategic importance for the United States is difficult to overestimate since control over the strait means control over the oil flow to the Western countries.

Use of Military Bases

LD221024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 22 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Newspapers are giving considerable space to reports on the continuing American-Iranian conflict, noting a hardening of the U.S. position. They are expressing views on the possibility of military action against Iran by the United States. The American CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes that in this event the United States of America intends to use its numerous military bases both in the area itself and in the immediate vicinity of it.

Pressure on Japan

LD212336 Moscow TASS in English 2245 GMT 21 Dec 79 LD

[Text] New York, December 21, TASS--British Petroleum and the Anglo-Dutch Royal Dutch Shell are in fact boycotting Iran ignoring the proposal of the Iranian side to start negotiations on extending contracts for oil deliveries in 1980. In line with the contracts which expire on December 31 this year, British Petroleum bought from Iran 300,000 barrels of oil daily and Royal Dutch Shell--915,000 barrels.

This stand of the monopolies is not accidental: They are old partners of American oil corporations with which they for many years plundered Iran's wealth, plotted against and overthrew the legitimate government of Mohammad Mossadeq and now, in solidarity with Washington, are ready to forgo their profits to support economic sanctions against Iran which are being elaborated by Washington.

A particularly intensive pressure is being exerted by the United States on Japan. The United States demands that it also resort to economic pressure on Iran in solidarity with Washington stopping purchases of Iranian in the spot market, freezing Iranian assets in its bans and suspending financial operations with Iran.

Originally, the Japanese Government made it clear that Japan depends too much on oil imports and such actions may cost it too much. Last Thursday, however, U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter asserted that the Government of Japan is now cooperating in implementing the measures asked by the United States. It is not clear, however, from the statement to what degree Japan agreed to meet the U.S. demands vis-a-vis economic sanctions against Iran. Tokyo, as is known, takes a cautious stand. The Japanese side stated that regarding the question of freezing Iranian assets and suspending financial operations, the Japanese Government will resort to the same steps which will be taken by West European countries in their financial and economic relations with Iran. Out of these countries it is so far only Britain and the FRG which expressed their readiness to support the repressive economic policy of the United States against Iran.

Japan fully depends on oil imports whose value will reach 32 billion dollars this year. The joining to the U.S. boycott of Iran may complicated Tokyo's relations with other petroleum exporting countries which are sympathetic to the Iranian revolution.

Gerasichev on Situation

LD222140 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 22 Dec 79 LD

[Interview with Vladimir Gerasichev, Moscow Radio New York correspondent, conducted by Yevgeniy (Petko) presenter of the "International diary" program--recorded]

[Text] [(Petko)] For a long time now the close attention of broad circles of the world public has been riveted on the U.S.-Iranian conflict. Our New York correspondent Vladimir Gerasichev reports:

[Gerasichev] Officials in the U.S. capital are now making it clear to journalists that Washington is preparing to use military force against Iran. As a matter of fact, the Pentagon has been preparing for this since the first days of the events in Iran.

At this time an unprecedented number of U.S. naval vessels and aircraft are concentrated in the area of the Near East. U.S. naval and air force personnel on bases in countries bordering on Iran have been put on alert combat status.

The U.S. press reports that the Pentagon, which is not content with these measures, has sent a special team of experts to the Near East to select sites for new U.S. military bases in the Persian Gulf. The Pentagon's strategists' sights are set on such countries as Saudi Arabia, Oman and Somalia.

To the accompaniment of the anti-Iranian hysteria which is pouring into the world from the pages of the U.S. press, Washington is stepping up its military presence in the area of the Persian Gulf and is speeding up the creation of the so-called rapid deployment force, which will number around 150,000 [as heard] paratroopers and marines. No bones are made here about the fact that the anti-Iranian campaign has made it possible for the White House administration to whip up the arms race and to request from Congress a truly astronomical defense budget. Pentagon spending in fiscal year 1981 will amount to $150 billion.

[(Petko)] As is known, this week Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, paid her first official visit to the U.S. capital. She had meetings and talks with U.S. President Carter and other representatives of the U.S. administration. What can you tell our radio listeners about this event, Vladimir Aleksandrovich?

[Gerasichev] Thatcher, the British prime minister, visiting the United States for the first time, immediately found a common language with the militaristic officials in Washington. Disregarding public opinion in Europe, Thatcher joined the organizers of the anti-Soviet and anti-Iranian campaigns and came out on the side of those who threaten Iran with repressions. The British prime minister stated that she fully supports the White House administration in its intentions to impose a trade and economic boycott on Iran. Such a measure as planned by Washington envisages the discontinuation by Western countries not only of deliveries of weapons and spare parts for military equipment, but also of food and industrial goods. The British prime minister was not even embarrassed by the fact that the United States is hatching plans for a trade and economic boycott of Iran by blockading the sealanes with naval vessels.

KENNEDY RECONFIRMS 'NEGATIVE POSITION' ON SHAH

LD251910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Senator Kennedy, after a meeting at the State Department with Assistant Secretary of State Christopher--who informed the senator of the state of U.S.-Iranian relations--confirmed his negative position on the deposed regime of the shah. At the same time, Kennedy expressed his concern for the fate of the hostages in Tehran and his hope that they will soon be released. Kennedy described the seizure of the embassy as an unjustified and illegal act.

CIA TO BLAME FOR U.S.-IRAN IMBROGLIO

LD221956 Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 22 Dec 79 LD

["A Lesson Not Learned"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 22, TASS--TASS commentator Aleksandr Bokhonko writes:

Former Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency Ray Cline recently came up with quite an original recipe as to how to rid the U.S. espionage agency of the notoriety which it has quite merited around the world.

It has turned out that what one has to do is only to change the name of the agency. By replacing the label on the facade of the building, the CIA, in the firm conviction of Cline, can attend more effectively to its routine activities--cloak-and-dagger and subversive operations.

The personality of Ray Cline is well known. Being a second in command in the CIA, this career secret agent was in charge at some time in the past of all the intelligence operations of the agency and is thus directly responsible for the criminal activities of the espionage agency which were resolutely condemned by U.S. and international public.

The "record of service" of the CIA includes assassinations of political figures, organization of terrorist acts and coup d'etats in other countries, persecution of dissidents at home and spreading lies and calumnies around the world. It is the broadening of these activities that is now being advocated by the secret agent Cline who is now "unemployed". And he is far from being alone in that. The newspaper New York TIMES testifies that many politicians and newsmen with short memories also follow suit. To substantiate their demands to intensify and broaden the secret operations of the CIA they are referring, among others, to the recent development in Iran.

However, it was precisely those developments that demonstrated the danger to other countries and the cause of peace posed by the criminal activities of U.S. intelligence organs. The United States, the New York TIMES avows, is having to pay, in Iran, the price of its almost twenty five years of interference in the affairs of that country and of the 1953 coup d'etat pulled through by the CIA, which led to the restoration of monarchy. Judging by the evidence available today, certain circles within the United States are reluctant to learn the lessons of the past. History has taught them nothing. One may say that it's a lesson wasted.

COMMENTARY ON BRZEZINSKI'S MAGAZINE INTERVIEW

ID251906 Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT 25 Dec 79 LD

["What God Does Mr Brzezinski Worship?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 25, TASS--TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

The latest issue of the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT magazine carries an interview with Assistant to the U.S. President for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski. Perhaps for the reason that this issue of the magazine was published at Christmas, the conversation touched upon religious problems now and then, or, to be more precise, religious-political problems. And strictly speaking, this interview is a typical example of military-political speculations for which religious matters are used merely as a smokescreen.

To begin with, speaking about the events in Iran Z. Brzezinski tries to present the matter in such a way as if the reasons for the events have purely religious nature. To hear Brzezinski talk, one might think that the Iranian people is protesting against the policy of the United States solely for the reason that the religion professed in the USA is different from that of Iran. Naturally, there is no mention in the interview of the overthrow of the Mossadeq government by the Central Intelligence Agency of the USA, of the plundering of Iran's natural wealth by U.S. monopolies, of the vigorous backing that was given by Washington to the dictatorial and bloody shah's regime.

Forgetting such "small things," Brzezinski talks about how not to "make Islam into an enemy of the West--and particularly of the United States." Seeking to pass himself for a friend of peoples of the Middle and Near East, he alleges that the United States even "encouraged the colonial powers to terminate their domination of the Moslem world." But he keeps silent about the fact that, wherever possible, the United States was striving to take the place of colonialists of the classical type or else to cooperate with them in exploiting peoples in the spirit of neocolonialism.

Moreover, it looks like for the sake of love for the "Moslem world," Mr Brzezinski is prepared to all but embrace Islam. He says: "We, in fact, share a number of Moslem religious beliefs because there's a great deal of overlap between Christianity and Islam." When reading the interview one imagines Mr Brzezinski wearing an Oriental robe, a turban and smoking a hookah. The more so since he repeats in the interview now and again "if I were an Iranian," "if I were an Afghan,"...and so on and so forth.

It should be noted that while professing love for Moslems, Brzezinski sought to slander the Soviet Union, not stopping at obvious lies. He, for instance, declares that the Soviet Union allegedly "has designs on the independence of Moslem countries." Another invention of his is that the Soviet Union "denies Moslems" residing in Soviet Central Asian republics "their religious rights" (sic).

While not being a religious man himself, the author of the present commentary cannot keep from saying: "Mr Brzezinski, God forbid you from breaking the commandments, speak the truth."

And, finally, the main thing should be mentioned. All assurances of friendship and love by Mr Brzezinski to peoples of the Middle and Near East are being made at a time when ever more U.S. warships are being concentrated in the Arabian Sea and the cannons of these warships are being trained on the "Moslem peoples" Mr Brzezinski loves so much.

The essence of the Christmas statement of the assistant to the President for national security affairs boils down to the thesis that, love aside, the main thing is the military strength of the United States which is something to consider by developing countries that refuse to put up with the sway of U.S. monopolies and that refuse to obey Washington. Brzezinski's interview shows that the United States in its relations with these countries is staking mainly on military strength. He declares outright that in view of "turbulent events in Iran," the United States "needs to do more through defence programmes." "There is no doubt in my mind, Z. Brzezinski says, that the availability of American power and the President's readiness to use it if need be were not irrelevant considerations, either to our decisions or to the decisions of the other side."

The assistant to the U.S. President declares outright that the build-up of the U.S. military strength is necessary in order to meet "the challenge" that such countries as Iran make to "the United States geostrategic position in the world," in other words, to the United States' claims to world hegemony. Threatening peoples of developing countries, Brzezinski is saying that the end of "the Vietnamese complex" is manifesting itself in the USA. He is thus intimating that Washington is recovering from the shock caused by the defeat of the Americans in Vietnam and is ready for new colonial ventures.

Expansion of U.S. monopolies, the interests of arms manufacturers, staking on crude military force in politics, such are the faces of the God Mr Brzezinski worships. And this is shown patently by his interview to the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT.

U.S., ISRAEL TO INCREASE 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE' ON ISLAMIC STATES

LD20230 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 20, TASS--TASS political analyst Igor Orlov writes:

Information that appeared in the U.S. press reveals the plans of the Washington administration to use Israel intensively in order to step up "psychological warfare" against Islamic peoples. This became known a few days ago from a report in the New York TIMES about a meeting in the White House of a special coordination committee headed by Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Zbignew Brzezinski. Taking part in the meeting were Under-Secretary for Political Affairs David Newsom, Director of the Agency for International Communication John Reinhardt, CIA Deputy Director Frank Carlucci and other high-placed leaders.

The meeting discussed giving much more time on the air to broadcasts to Islamic peoples, the broadcasts that are subversive in nature. Plans to lease radio transmitters to Israel for these purposes were discussed at the meeting. Since it was already mentioned at the meeting that Israel showed interest to participating in the spread of U.S. propaganda there can be no doubt that Israel's participation will not be limited to supplying broadcasting means. Israeli specialists who have much experience in subversive propaganda against Arab countries are prepared to join in the dirty operations worked out in Washington, to increase interference in the internal affairs of Islamic states, to (?spread) discord among Islamic peoples. The U.S. press reported that several million dollars was already additionally allocated for these purposes.

It also became known that the plan of widening hostile broadcasts directed at Islamic peoples has been worked out in the main by member of staff of the National Security Council of the USA P. Henze who was until recently the [word indistinct] resident in Turkey. The New York TIMES points out that over a long time this member of the U.S. intelligence agency was supervising the subversive activity of the CIA's radio stations in Munich and in Ethiopia.

It is obvious that the programme of expanding subversive propaganda against Islamic countries with involving Israel in its implementation coincides in time with the United States practical measures for creating the "quick reaction forces" that are assigned the role of a policeman, that are meant first of all, for introducing the "orders" suiting Washington in the Persian Gulf area and in the Middle East as a whole. These plans assign to Israel a role of much importance, that of a forward base. The intensification of the subversive propaganda against Islamic peoples is aimed to prepare subsequent actions for the "quick reaction force."

CARTER ANNOUNCES DECISION ON OIL PRICE DEREGULATION

LD221747 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 22 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, December 22, TASS--U.S. President J. Carter announced a federal deregulation of prices on certain types of oil extracted in the United States. Previously, a similar decision was taken with regard to a whole range of varieties of this fuel. As is hoped by government experts, the measure will permit an increase in oil extraction in the country and "mitigate" the fuel crisis. However, according to the press, this deregulation measure will cause a further growth in the prices for gasoline and heating oil which in turn will mean a telling blow to the budget of U.S. workers.

PRAVDA COMMENTARY DENIES SOVIET INTERFERENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD241533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[A. Maslennikov article under the rubic "Behind the Scenes"; "Vain Attempts";--first paragraph published in boldface]

[Text] WESTERN, AND PARTICULARLY AMERICAN, MASS MEDIA HAVE RECENTLY BEEN DISSEMINATING DELIBERATELY INSPIRED RUMORS ABOUT SOME SORT OF SOVIET "INTERFERENCE" IN AFGHANISTAN'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS. THINGS HAVE EVEN GOTTEN AS FAR AS ALLEGATIONS THAT SOVIET "COMBAT UNITS" HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED IN AFGHAN TERRITORY.

All this, of course, represents the most transparent fabrications--but fabrications with a sinister purpose and which pursue political aims dangerous to the Afghan people and to peace in this region. It is generally acknowledged that the relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan are based upon the firm foundation of good-neighborliness, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equitable, mutually advantageous cooperation. These relations became particularly strong following the April revolution when power in Afghanistan passed into the hands of the people, who embarked on building a new life.

The Soviet Union's multifaceted assistance to the friendly Afghan people has repeatedly earned the very highest appraisal of the republic's leaders. Speaking recently in Kabul to workers of the education system H. Amin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, declared: "The Soviet Union always displays profound respect for our independence and national sovereignty and for the things we hold sacred. There has never been any disparagement of our sovereignty and honor on the part of the Soviet Union--nor is there any nor will there be any such disparagement. It is for precisely this reason that we are establishing closer fraternal ties with the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries."

Soviet-Afghan cooperation is not to the liking of the foes of the Afghan revolution. They dream of sowing the poisonous seeds of mistrust in the relations between the Afghan and Soviet peoples, of isolating the young Afghan republic from its true friends and creating the conditions for overt interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

The U.S. press itself is reporting the stepping up of such interference. It would be illusory to suppose--writes the Washington-published magazine COUNTERSPY--that the United States is adhering to the "hands off Afghanistan" principle. The CIA is directly involved in training Afghan rebels at their camps in Pakistan and maintains contacts with them inside Afghanistan. CIA agents are active in the Afghan-Pakistan border area, particularly under cover of an agency to combat the narcotics traffic and the U.S. organization known as the "Asia Foundation."

Beijing's agents are also active, the author of the article continues, at Afghan rebel strongpoints on the territory of Pakistan. The magazine also cites Japanese press reports which make it clear that camps for the training of Afghan rebels have also been set up in China's Xinjiang. The subversive anti-Afghan activies of U.S. and other intelligence and subversion services represent gross interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. And these dangerous intrigues cannot be camouflaged by any efforts on the part of American-Beijing propaganda.

INVESTIGATION INTO U.S. CRIMES MAY START AFTER NEW YEAR

BK211529 Moscow in Bengali to India 1100 GMT 21 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Iranian foreign minister, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, has said that the investigation by the international commission into the crimes committed by the United States against his country might start after the new year. REUTER and other foreign press agencies have reported that steps to increase pressure on Iran, especially plans to seal all Iranian ports, are being considered in the United States. Two weeks ago, the United States suspended its foodgrain supplies to Iran. Ayatollah Khomeyni, speaking at Qom yesterday, said economic blockade and military intervention would not cow the Iranian people.

[The above item was also carried by Moscow in Hindi at 1130 and 1400 GMT on 21 December and Moscow in Urdu at 1200 and 1300 GMT on 21 December.]

KHOMEYNI MESSAGE TO CHRISTIANS, HAYKAL INTERVIEW NOTED

LD241926 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 24 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, December 24, TASS--Ayatollah Khomeyni has sent a Christmas message to the peoples in the Western countries, in which he called on all Christians to join efforts in support of the struggle of the oppressed peoples against tyranny and exploitation and condemn "the actions of those forces who trample the rights of whole nations."

The forces, led by the United States, says the message, subject other peoples to humiliation, plunder them and are trying to extend their domination over the whole world. Why, asks Ayatollah Khomeyni, did the U.S. President, who is working for ends far from being holy, not sound the alarm or protest against mass murders in shah's Iran and in Vietnam, when it was invaded by American troops, in Lebanon and in the Palestinian territories, but is "at present organising demonstration Christmas services in support of a bunch of American spies?" "The aim of James Carter is to stay several more years in the Presidential chair and continue the policy of oppression of other peoples," stresses the message.

"We want to end foreign domination in Iran," said Ayatollah Khomeyni in an interview to Egyptian journalist M.H. Haykal. "American imperialism abused the Iranian people, the honour and dignity of Iran. The United States was treating us as its province."

In an article on the interview published in the London SUNDAY TIMES, Haykal wrote that the U.S. hostages will face trial, but not as spies. The trial will be conducted of the former shah and the United States. The hostages will appear in court as U.S. representatives. At the moment Iran is selecting an international jury whose names will be given before the hearings. The families of the hostages will be advised to send their lawyers to the trial. Plans are being made to call in many witnesses, including Nixon, Kissinger, Ford, the former CIA directors, Helms, Colby, and others.

"The sentence will be a political one. The shah will be found guilty and sentenced in his absence. The United States will also be found guilty. And I was let to understand that the hostages will be released after that. Iran is planning to publish the most secret archives of shah's dealings with other foreign leaders."

The United States is bearing the brunt of responsibility for the crimes committed by the former shah against the Iranian people, said in his interview to the Lebanese weekly AN-NAHAR AL-ARABI WAD-DUWALI Iran's Defence Minister Mostafa Chamran. Drawing on the support of the United States, said the minister, the shah's regime killed over 15 thousand Iranian patriots in 1963, alone. American imperialism gave its all-sided support to the rotten regime of the shah and continues to interfere in Iran's affairs after the victory of the Islamic revolution. Mostafa Chamran stressed that the United States is trying to stifle the Iranian revolution by threatening an economic blockade and a direct military intervention.

At a press conference here, the minister of the economy and finance, Bani Sadr, declared the decision to nationalise Iran's foreign trade to stop the flow abroad of huge capitals through private channels. Without this measure, said the minister, the nationalisation of enterprises and banks, has no sense, as the state sector continues to depend on private imports of raw materials and spares. Bani Sadr also said that in the near future the country will start the implementation of broad programs for the development of industry and housing and road construction so as to lead Iran "from the state of an economic paralysis which was brought about by the former regime." The minister stressed that one of the main tasks is to return to the country the capital stolen by figures from the shah's regime.

The Iran oil minister, 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, said that his country "despite reports in certain newspapers, has no problems in oil sales. "We," said the minister, "have recently signed contracts with certain international companies, but refuse to sell our oil to the United States. In any case, we have no shortage in customers."

According to Tehran Radio, the Iranian Government today officially demanded from Panama the extradition of the former shah of Iran, now in the country. The radio also noted that the demand was made by Qotbzadeh, the Iranian foreign minister, on behalf of the Islamic Revolutionary Council.

[Moscow in Urdu to India at 1200 GMT on 25 December reports that:

[On the occasion of Christmas, Iran's political and religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni has appealed to all Christians to support the struggle of the oppressed peoples against tyranny and exploitation. In his message Ayatollah Khomeyni says these forces, led by the United States, are trying to humiliate other countries.

[Iran's Minister of the Economy and Finance Bani Sadr disclosed that the decision to nationalize Iran's foreign trade was to stop the flow of capital abroad.

[This item was also carried by Moscow in Urdu at 1300 GMT on 25 December.]

IRANIAN REVOLUTION COUNCIL REACHES DECISION ON HOSTAGES

LD211806 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 21 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, December 21, TASS--Ayatollah Khomeyni, addressing representatives of the armed forces, said that the United States' intervention against Iran would boomerang against it.

The United States should realize that the epoch of imperialist domination and oppression of the peoples has gone never to return and that the Iranian people are not to be intimidated by threats of war against them, Iranian Foreign Minister S. Qotbzadeh said in an interview with the Lebanese weekly AL-HAWADITH. Yet, if differences between the Iranian people and the USA in interpreting the terms "diplomat" and "spy" prove to be sufficient cause for war, the minister said, the Iranian people will rise up as one in defence of the gains of the revolution.

The Islamic Revolutionary Council held a meeting in Qom with Ayatollah Khomeyni in the chair. The meeting worked out a "unified approach" to the solution of the crisis in American-Iranian relations, specifically to a decision of the question concerning the American hostages. Members of the council also discussed the situation in Tabriz and some other cities which have been scenes of unrest lately.

Radio Tehran reported that a time bomb exploded yesterday on the premises of the newspaper MARDOM, the organ of the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh). Considerable damage was caused to the building.

STUDENTS WILL ALLOW CLERGY TO VISIT U.S. HOSTAGES

ID221656 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 22 Dec 79 ID

[Text] Radio Tehran reports that Ayatollah Khomeyni said yesterday that Christian clergymen were invited to make a Christmas visit to the American hostages held in Tehran. The students, who have been holding the hostages for over a month now, say the clergymen will be let in. In the meantime, news agencies are calling attention to the fact that the big Western oil companies Royal Dutch Shell and British Petroleum are virtually boycotting Iran. They have refused to renew their contracts for the purchases of Iranian oil expiring on 31 December. This step is a result of pressure exerted by the United States on its Western allies and aimed at an economic blockade against Iran. Yesterday President Carter demanded that the Security Council convene at once and impose economic sanctions against Iran.

[The above item was carried by Moscow in Bengali at 1100 GMT on 22 December, and Moscow in Urdu at 1200 and 1300 GMT on 22 December.]

CLERGY FIND U.S. HOSTAGES IN GOOD PHYSICAL CONDITION

ID252025 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1737 GMT 25 Dec 79 ID

["From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin and Andrey Ptashnikov]

[Excerpts] And now some dispatches on the development of events in American-Iranian relations. Qotzbadeh, the Iranian minister of foreign affairs, speaking in Tehran, stated that dangerous objects have been discovered in the parcels arriving from the United States addressed to the hostages. In particular, the security forces of Iran found explosive materials, bombs and weapons.

In a dispatch from Tehran, a correspondent from the West German agency DPA tells about the press conference held in the Iranian capital by four priests who visited the U.S. Embassy staff being held under guard. All four noted that the Americans were in good physical and even psychological condition.

The Rev William Howard said that he and his colleagues were able to converse freely with the embassy staff without outside interference. In my view it is worth noting the words of the same Howard about how the Americans' main interest was expressed in the state of affairs in the football league.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN PANAMA; U.S. REQUEST FOR SANCTIONS CITED

BK231346 Moscow in Bengali to India 1100 GMT 23 Dec 79 BK

[Text] In Panana, demonstrations were held in protest against the presence of the shah of Iran. Police used teargas and batons to disperse the demonstrators. Some of the demonstrators were injured. U.S. President Carter has announced that he will ask for the convocation of the UN Security Council to discuss the introduction of economic sanctions against Iran. According to AP, Donald McHenry, U.S. representative at the United Nations, has already begun talks with members of the Security Council in this regard. UPI has described the White House decision as a major escalation in the U.S. confrontation with Iran. Ayatollah Khomeyni has said that if the United States succeeds in gaining international economic sanctions against Iran, Iran will ask other nations to ignore them.

[The above item was also carried by Moscow in Bengali at 1300 GMT on 23 December and by Moscow in Urdu at 1200 and 1300 GMT on 22 December]

Anti-Shah Protests in Panama

BK211530 Moscow in Bengali to Bangladesh 1300 GMT 21 Dec 79 BK

[Text] In Panama, the police injured a number of people while trying to disperse demonstrators who were protesting against the presence of the former shah of Iran in Panama. Protest demonstrations in Panama are now in their fourth day. Informed sources in Washington said that the United States is considering requesting the UN Security Council to introduce economic sanctions against Iran. An official announcement is expected to be made this weekend.

Meanwhile, State Department spokesman Hodding Carter has said that there is a limit to U.S. patience in matters related to the American hostages.

[Moscow World Service in English at 1500 GMT on 21 December carries an item comprising the first paragraph of the above item.]

IRAN GOVERNMENT FORMALLY DEMANDS EXTRADITION OF SHAH

BK251648 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 25 Dec 79 BK

[Text] The Iranian Government has formally demanded the extradition of the former shah from Panama. Tehran Radio reported that the demand has been made by the Islamic Revolutionary Council. Iranian Defense Minister Chamran holds the United States mainly responsible for the offenses committed by the former shah against the people of his country. In an interview published in the Lebanese press, he said the United States continued to intervene even after the victory of the revolution.

According to new agencies, the United States has requested the Security Council to convene a special session to impose economic sanctions against Iran. Observers feel the appeal to the Security Council is aimed at aggravating the U.S.-Iranian crisis as America, the United States, is attempting to involve other countries in the crisis.

[The above item was also carried by Moscow in Bengali at 1100 and 1300 GMT on 25 December, Moscow in Hindi at 1400 GMT on 25 December and Moscow in Urdu at 1200 and 1300 GMT on 25 December.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 24 December reports: "As Tehran Radio has reported, the Government of Iran today officially demanded from Panama the extradition of the former shah of Iran, who is in that country."]

BANI SADR CRITICIZES U.S. ATTEMPTS AT ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

BK241440 Moscow in Bengali to India 1100 GMT 24 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Speaking at a news conference in Tehran, Iranian Finance Minister Bani Sadr has criticized the U.S. attempt to introduce international economic sanctions against his country. He pointed out that nothing can intimidate the people of Iran. News agencies consider Bani Sadr's statement as an official reaction of the Iranian leaders to the U.S. President's all out attempt to influence the UN Security Council to introduce economic sanctions against Iran. The Iranian foreign minister emphatically stated that the United States talks about the need to honor international laws but at the same time it violates them. Washington has flagrantly interferred in the internal affairs of Iran for years and recently it froze Iranian assets in its banks. Bani Sadr said the Iranian Government will take appropriate measures if sanctions are introduced.

[The above item was also carried by Moscow in Bengali at 1300 GMT on 24 December and Moscow in Urdu at 1200 and 1300 GMT on 24 December.]

Call for End of Provocations

LD260935 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 26 Dec 79 LD

[Text] A report from Tehran: If the United States ends its provocations, said Bani Sadr, minister of economic affairs and finance of Iran, the question of the hostages will solve itself of its own accord. He stressed that the measures which the United States is undertaking against Iran show that the Americans want to complicate the situation and to isolate Iran in the international arena.

MO'INFAR SAYS DEMAND FOR OIL GREATER THAN SUPPLY

LD232240 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 23 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Iranian foreign minister, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, has told Dr Kurt Waldheim, United Nations secretary general, that his country intends to settle the conflict with the United States in a peaceful way. This is said in Dr Waldheim's report released at the United Nations. Meanwhile, Iran's oil minister, 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, has said his country has no problem selling oil and that demand is much greater than supply.

This statement is seen as one of the reactions by Iranian leaders to the statement issued by Washington to press for international economic sanctions against the republic. Earlier, Ayatollah Khomeyni said Washington would fail to intimidate Iran with sanctions. Meanwhile, three American priests are going to Tehran at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry to visit the American hostages this Christmas.

Remark Seen as Reaction

LD241219 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 24 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Iranian Oil Minister Mo'infar has stated that the country does not have a surplus oil problem and that there are more buyers than necessary. Observers see this statement as a reaction by the Iranian leadership to the attempts by Washington to secure the imposition of international economic sanctions against Iran.

TWO OIL COMPANIES' BOYCOTT OF IRAN REPORTED

LD211538 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 21 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Ayatollah Khomeyni has addressed representatives of the country's armed forces. He stated that military intervention by the United States against Iran would turn against the United States itself and would be a kind of boomerang.

At the meeting of the Islamic Revolution Council which took place in the town of Qom, a united approach was worked out toward solving the crisis in American-Iranian relations and, in particular, the question of the American hostages.

AFP says that two major Western oil companies, British Petroleum and Royal Dutch Shell, have for all intents and purposes declared a boycott against Iran. They have refused the contracts for purchase of Iranian oil which run out on 31 December.

PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL DELEGATION IN MOSCOW AFTER KIEV VISIT

LD211822 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 21 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 21, TASS--The delegation of the Palestine National Council, who are in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR, returned to Moscow today after visiting Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine. The delegation were received at the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council, highly appreciated the committee's role in strengthening contacts between the Palestinian and Soviet peoples. "We regard our visit to the USSR as a big step in further strengthening our relations. The Soviet Union's support for our movement plays a great role. I would like to particularly emphasize Leonid Brezhnev's immense contribution," Khalid Al-Fahum said.

Irza Ibragimov, chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, stressed that the Palestinian people's selfless struggle for the exercise of their legitimate national rights arouses profound sympathies among the Soviet public. "Soviet people," he said "wish the courageous Palestinian people further successes in their just struggle for elimination of the aftermath of the Israeli aggression and for the exercise of their legitimate rights. The Palestinian friends can rely on the Soviet people who firmly stand on the positions of internationalist solidarity with all peoples who struggle for their national liberation."

SHCHERBITSKIY REPORT TO UKRAINIAN PLENUM 11 DECEMBER

AU191130 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 12 Dec 79 pp 1-3 AU

[Unattributed report on report delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 11 December plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee on the results of the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the republic's party organizations stemming from the plenum decision and the speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary--capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] Comrades: As you know, a routine plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was held in Moscow on 27 November.

THE PLENUM WAS ADDRESSED BY COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY AND USSR SUPREME PRESIDIUM CHAIRMAN. LEONID ILICH'S SPEECH WAS PROGRAMMATIC IN ITS CHARACTER AND WAS IN THE CENTER OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM PROCEEDINGS. IT HAS BECOME AN OUTSTANDING POLITICAL EVENT AND HAS OBTAINED UNANIMOUS APPROVAL ON THE PART OF ALL SOVIET PEOPLE AND ENORMOUS INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE.

Like his other speeches, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech reflects the profound knowledge of the state of affairs, is a model of Marxist-Leninist analysis of developing productive forces in the country and in individual regions and is of principled importance for each of our party organizations and for every communist in the republic.

Leonid Ilich summed up the impressive results of the work performed by the party and the people to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, clearly defined the immediate tasks, with Leninist principle-mindedness disclosed unresolved questions and indicated large reserves available in all national economic branches and concrete ways of overcoming difficulties and shortcomings and of settling major socioeconomic problems in the future.

IN THE SPEECH COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV FOCUSED HIS MAIN ATTENTION ON INSURING THE FURTHER DYNAMIC AND WELL-PROPORTIONED DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNAL PRODUCTION AND ON THE CONSISTENT PURSUIT OF THE LINE AIMED AT IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS AND QUALITY OF WORK AT ALL LEVELS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND ADMINISTRATION, PARTICULARLY IN OUR STATE ORGANS.

THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM ENTIRELY AND FULLY ENDORSED THE THESES AND CONCLUSIONS SET FORTH IN COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV'S SPEECH AND OBLIGATED ALL PARTY, STATE AND ECONOMIC ORGANS, TRADE UNION AND KOMSOMOL ORGANIZATIONS TO REGARD THEM AS A BASIS FOR FULFILLING THE 1980 PLAN AND PUTTING INTO EFFECT THE 25TH CPSU CONGRESS DIRECTIVES CONCERNING THE PARTY'S ECONOMIC POLICY.

The plenum discussed and endorsed the draft state plan for our country's economic and social development and the USSR state budget for 1980. The USSR Supreme Soviet session that followed the plenum unanimously passed the laws on their endorsement.

All are aware, comrades, of the great economic and political importance of the tasks discussed at the Central Commitee plenum and the Supreme Soviet session. The coming year will be the concluding one in the current 5-year period. It will provide a basis for the next 5-year period. The coming year will be a year of active preparations for the 26th party congress.

UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND ALL COMMUNISTS IN THE REPUBLIC UNDOUBTEDLY ACCEPT ALL THE ASSESSMENTS AND THESES SET FORTH IN THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM DECISION AND COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV'S SPEECH. THEY WILL UNDOUBTEDLY ACCEPT THEM FOR GUIDANCE AND STEADY IMPLEMENTATION AND, WITH NEW ENERGIES AND ENTHUSIASM, WILL REDOUBLE THEIR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THE RESPONSIBLE TASKS CONFRONTING US.

Comrades, our country's situation, both internationally and domestically, is as firm as ever. Year in and year out, the Soviet state is growing stronger and is winning ever greater prestige in the world. All Soviet people and our friends abroad take pride in that and rejoice at that.

The foreign policy initiatives set forth by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev on 6 October in Berlin clearly and convincingly manifested the peaceful disposition of the land of the soviets.

We have every reason to say: In the history of mankind there has been no state struggling for peace as consistently and persistently as our state--the USSR.

THE SERVICES OF OUR COMMUNIST PARTY, OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND ITS POLITBURO, WITH FAITHFUL LENINIST COMRADE LEONID ILICH BREZHNEV AT THE HEAD, ARE TRULY HISTORIC FOR ALL ACHIEVEMENTS SCORED BY THE HEROIC SOVIET PEOPLE, BOTH ON THE FRONT OF PEACEFUL CREATION AND IN THE STRUGGLE FOR A LASTING PEACE ON EARTH.

THE ALL-ROUND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IN THE 4 YEARS OF THE 5-YEAR PERIOD PROVIDES A FIRM FOUNDATION FOR A FURTHER UPSURGE IN THE SOCIALIST ECONOMY AND THE PEOPLE'S PROSPERITY.

Comrades, the November CPSU Central Committee plenum noted with satisfaction that since the beginning of the 5-year period, our country has made significant progress in developing the national economy, in improving the material and cultural living standards of the people and in strengthening the defense potential.

Convincing data were quoted at the plenum, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, attesting to the truly grandiose scope of our growth, to the dynamic development of the socialist economy.

All-round development has also been registered in the present 5-year period in the Soviet Ukraine's national economy. THE REPUBLIC'S NATIONAL INCOME in the 4 years will total approximately R303 billion, or R58 billion--that is 23 percent--more than in the corresponding period of the last 5-year period.

In that period the expected OUTPUT OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION will exceed that of the corresponding period of the ninth 5-year period by almost one-third, and will significantly exceed that of the fifth, sixth and seventh 5-year periods put together.

Investments in national economic development will total about R74 billion, or 22 percent more than in the corresponding period of the last 5-year period. This has allowed the significant expansion of FIXED ASSETS IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, which are a foundation for our economic potential. It is characteristic that production assets in industry will be renewed nearly 30 percent, and in agriculture by one-third.

More than 1,600 new enterprises and large production facilities have been put into operation, including the Zaporozhye and the Uglegorsk thermoelectrical power stations, large power blocks at the Chernobyl atomic power station, the space heroes and the Velikiye Mosty No 10 coal mines, the Lisichansk oil refinery, a blast furnace at the Kommunarsk metallurgical plant and oxygen converter shop at the Azov steel plant, coking batteries at the Avdeyevka coke-chemical plant, large capacities for iron ore mining and concentrating at the northern and the Dneprovskiy ore mining and concentration combines, ammonia production facilities in Odessa, Gorlovka, Dneprodzerzhinsk and Cherkassy, a meat combine in Zhitomir, a tannery in Voznesenski, a wool spinning mill in Krivoy Rog, the main Kakhovka Canal and other facilities of importance.

The policy of promoting basic national economic branches is being pursued consistently, in the 4 years, capacities will be put into operation to produce 6.3 million kilowatt-hours of electric power, 54 million tons of iron ore and 19 million tons of ore concentrate, 8.1 million tons of steel, 3.4 million tons of mineral fertilizers and 3.1 million tons of synthetic ammonia.

At the same time the manufacture of consumer goods has been increasing and their output has risen by R4.1 billion, or 15 percent.

Progressive changes have taken place in the structure of industrial production. Branches determining technical progress are developing at priority rates. Large-scale operations are in progress in all national economic branches to reconstruct and expand the existing enterprises, to mechanize and automate production processes and to apply new equipment, progressive technologies and advanced experience.

Steps have been taken to improve the control of scientific-technical progress. The republic's enterprises, associations and scientific research establishments are participating in the implementation of 180 all-union and 79 republic-level comprehensive scientific-technical programs of great national economic importance.

The productivity of communal labor, compared with 1975, will have increased 15.8 percent, which is equivalent to saving the labor of about 3 million workers in material production. The output of high-quality production has increased in that period almost fourfold.

THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HIGHLY ASSESSED THE WORK OF FRONT-RANKING WORKERS AND COLLECTIVES IN ALL INDUSTRIAL BRANCHES.

IT WILL UNDOUBTEDLY INSPIRE THE TOILERS OF SOCIALIST INDUSTRY TO MAKE EVEN FULLER USE OF RESERVES TO ATTAIN EVEN BETTER FINAL NATIONAL ECONOMIC RESULTS.

The example of our republic, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued well illustrates how the party consistently and persistently pursues its AGRIARIAN POLICY aimed at the all-round development of productive forces in the countryside and at the increased effectiveness of that important economic sector.

In the 4 years, capital investments in the Ukraine's agriculture have totaled $20.3 billion, or nearly R300 million more than targeted for that period under the 5-year plan.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes have obtained nearly 221.000 tractors, 50,000 grain harvesting combines, 178,000 trucks and much other equipment, and that, in physical units and particularly in capacity, has also exceeded the planned indexes. As a result, the worker-power ratio in agriculture has increased since the beginning of the 5-year period by 40 percent.

The supplies of mineral fertilizers in the same timespan have reached 61 million tons. That is somewhat less than planned but is still 13 million tons--or 26 percent--more than in the corresponding period of the preceding 5-year period.

The area of irrigated and drained lands totals almost 1 million hectares.

The increased material and technical equipment, the improved mastery of farmers and stockbreeders and the selfless work of all agricultural toilers under the guidance of their party organizations have made it possible, despite the consequences of the 1975 drought and the very difficult conditions this year, to increase the average annual volume of the branch's production against the ninth 5-year period by R2.5 billion, or 9.5 percent.

In the 4 years, the annual output of grain averaged 44.4 million tons, or 4.4 million tons--that is 11 percent--more than in the preceding 5-year period. This year's gross yield--34 million tons--was somewhat higher than in 1975, although, as far as the climatic characteristics are concerned. This year was much more complex.

The farmers of Khmelnitskaya, Ternopolskaya, Rovenskaya, Chernovitskaya, Lvovskaya, Volynskaya, Ivano-Frankovskaya and Zakarpatskaya oblasts accomplished the tasks planned for this year and the four years together for the sale of grain to the states.

The republic's potato, fruit and grape growers worked well and fulfilled the plans for the procurements of that produce which is so necessary to the national economy. It is also necessary to note the work performed by Kievskaya and Lvovskaya oblasts stockbreeders, who are successfully coping with the 1979 national economic plan for the procurement of animal produce and who completed the 4-year plans in October or November this year.

THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM EXPRESSED DEEP GRATITUDE TO AGRICULTURAL WORKERS, CITY DWELLERS AND TROOPS WHO ASSISTED THE COUNTRYSIDE AND TO ALL WHO VALIANTLY STRUGGLED FOR EACH TON OF THE 1979 CROP.

While fulfilling the 1979 plans, the republic's party organizations have enriched their experience in organizational and political work and increased their vanguard role in labor collectives, in the organization of socialist competitions, in advertising and spreading advanced experience.

More than 1 million front-ranking production workers, the collectives of more than 40,000 brigades, shifts, sections and individual enterprises have prefulfilled the plans for the 4 years of the 5-year period, and 60,000 working people and 3,200 production collectives have already reported on the fulfillment of the 5-year plan.

THE EXPERIENCE OF OUR FRONT-RANKING WORKERS CONVINCINGLY SHOWS WHAT ENORMOUS POTENTIALS ARE INHERENT IN THE PEOPLE'S CREATIVE INITIATIVE.

AND BROAD USE OF THE INITIATIVE OF INNOVATORS--THAT IS THE PATH THAT WE MUST FOLLOW, WHILE ATTAINING HIGH EFFECTIVENESS AND THE BEST FINAL RESULTS AT ALL SECTORS OF WORK.

Comrades, the growing economic and scientific-technical potential of the country permits the systematic implementation of the SOCIAL PROGRAM outlined by the 25th party congress and to steadily raise the people's living standards.

That is evident on the example of our republic. In 1976-79, the per-capita real income of the population will have increased 15.1 percent against the planned 15 percent, the average monthly wages and salaries of the workers and employees will have increased 12.1 percent against the planned 10.3 percent, and labor payments to collective farmers will have increased 26.2 percent against the planned 25.2 percent.

Per-capita payments and allowances from the communal funds of consumption will total R388 against R328 in 1975, or will increase 18.3 percent. In the 4 years they will total in the republic as a whole nearly R73 billion.

The party's solicitude for the working people's prosperity has manifested itself once again in wage increases for workers in the non-productive sphere, effective 1 December this year. In our republic the wages of 4.5 million workers will increase by a total of R1.1 billion annually.

In the 4 years the working people will have received from state capital investments alone 43 million square meters of housing space, or nearly 1.3 million square meters more than provided for under the 5-year plan. But housing space put into service from all financial sources will total 74 million square meters. It will make it possible to improve housing conditions for nearly 6.5 million persons.

Further development has been given to science, public education, culture, health services and social insurance.

In that way, despite a number of difficulties that affected development rates in individual economic branches, the results attained were on the whole rather good.

THE RESULTS OF THE 4 YEARS OF THE 5-YEAR PERIOD ATTAINED IN THE COUNTRY AND IN EACH UNION REPUBLIC GIVE EVERY REASON FOR THE CONCLUSION DRAWN BY THE NOVEMBER CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM: THE PARTY AND THE PEOPLE HAVE DONE A GREAT DEAL TO IMPLEMENT THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY DRAWN UP BY THE 24TH AND 25TH CPSU CONGRESSES.

We have a good basis for accomplishing the 1990 national economic tasks and for our country's further progress on the path of building the material-technical basis for communism.

THE STATE PLAN FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE USSR AND THE USSR STATE BUDGET FOR 1980, ENDORSED BY THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM AND CONFIRMED BY THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET, HAVE BEEN COMPILED CONSIDERING THE REAL BASIS CREATED IN THE PRECEDING YEAR AND INSURING A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN THE ABSOLUTE GROWTH OF NATIONAL INCOME AND OF INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

THEY CORRESPOND WITH THE LINE TRACED BY THE 25TH CPSU CONGRESS AND WITH THE PRINCIPLED THESES SET FORTH IN COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV'S REPORTS AND SPEECHES ON MAJOR QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Provisions have been made for concentrating forces and resources on the key sectors--the development of power production, transportation and ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy.

The line of consolidating the material-technical basis of agriculture and increasing production of consumer goods will be steadily continued.

Housing construction will continue at high rates. The real incomes of the population will grow.

The plan calls for further promoting the economy, science and culture in all fraternal republics of our country.

The participants in the present plenum have studied the DRAFT STATE PLAN FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE DRAFT BUDGET OF THE UKRAINIAN SSR FOR 1980. The draft plan and budget were carefully examined at a session of the Ukrainian Council of Ministries. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has, for the most part, endorsed them.

THE DRAFT PLAN CALLS FOR INCREASING, COMPARED WITH THE CURRENT YEAR,

--The national income by R2.7 billion, or 3.5 percent;

--The volume of industrial production 4 percent;

--And the gross output of agriculture 10.2 percent.

Capital investments in national economic development will total R18.5 billion.

The draft plan broadly reflects the measures to further improve the people's prosperity. The draft plan calls for larger increases in the per-capital real incomes of the population, in the wages of workers and employees and in the labor payments of collective farmers than those provided under the 5-year plan.

Provisions have been made to put into service houses with a total space of nearly 19 million square meters which will allow improvement of housing conditions for 1.7 million persons. In the 5-year period as a whole, housing space put into service from state capital investments will exceed the 5-year figures.

It is planned to increase retail commodity turnover 4.8 percent, the volume of consumer services to the population 6.5 percent, including 7.3 percent in the countryside.

Steps will be taken to promote municipal services, to protect the environment and to improve services and amenities in cities and other localities.

The network of schools, kindergartens and nurseries, hospitals, health resorts, cultural establishments and sports facilities will expand.

All the measures called for under the plan have been provided with the resources necessary in the republic's budget. the UKRAINIAN SSR STATE BUDGET for 1980 has been drafted at R21.465 billion in revenues and expanditures, or 3.9 percent more than the budget endorsed for the current year.

As you can see, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, we have been confronted with RESPONSIBLE AND ARDUOUS TASKS, AND THEIR ACCOMPLISHMENT IS ONLY POSSIBLE ON THE BASIS OF FULLER USE OF INTENSIVE, HIGH-QUALITY FACTORS.

The draft plan requires labor productivity to go up 3.8 percent and should be accountable for 86 percent of increase in the national income.

The accomplishment of tasks for applying scientific-technical achievements should reduce the costs of marketable production and should save R600 million in 1980. Provisions have also been made for switching over at least 70,000 workers from manual to mechanized labor.

The draft plan calls for increasing the production of goods bearing state quality marks by one-third compared with the 5-year plan.

IN THAT MANNER THE REPUBLIC'S DRAFT PLAN AND BUDGET IN THEIR ORIENTATION AND THE FINAL INDEXES MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE NOVEMBER 1979 CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo considers that, while allowing for remarks and proposals that will be made at the plenum, the draft plan and budget can for the most part be endorsed and submitted for examination at the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet session.

Certainly comrades, that does not mean at all that we are completely satisfied with the results of our work and with all the targets planned.

This year we will fall short of the rates planned for increasing coal and iron ore extraction, pig iron and steel smelting, the production of ready rolled stock, steel pipes, mineral fertilizers, as well as some kinds of engineering production and building materials.

The situation in some sectors of the national economy will also continue to be tense next year.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum profoundly and carefully analyzed the causes. Naturally, the state of affairs has been seriously affected by the objective difficulties run into by our economy in 1979 which, as Leonid Ilich said, proved to be perhaps the most complex year in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The republic falls short of the targets for supply to the state by significant quantities of grain, meat, milk and some other produce. All that naturally must have affected the indexes of work in the food, meat, dairy and some other industrial branches.

Certainly, the drought has also affected national income growth rates.

The year's results have also been affected by the unsatisfactory work of railroad transport, shortcomings in planning and other factors.

But the weather and planning organs cannot be blamed for everything.

The main cause of our failure to attain some important technical and economic indexes and the planned production volumes lies in the fact that in the past years of the 5-year period we did not manage to improve effectiveness and quality as much as planned.

Investments in national economic development are enormous. The final result obtained is smaller than it should be. "Hence," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "are the disporportions, shortages and insufficient reserves."

Where are the causes?

Economic management, the engineering and economic supplies of production at a number of branches and at many enterprises have not been at an appropriate level.

Organizational and party work has been frequently insufficiently purposeful; formalism has been permitted in the ideopolitical labor and moral education of people.

And the crux of the matter is that not all our cadres have proved to be ready to reform, taking into account new conditions and new tasks, to overcome inertia, to take a sharp turn toward improvements in effectiveness and quality, to reorient themselves to better final results and to rational utilization of everything available.

We tackle, comrades, problems of great and foremost importance, and tasks that will undoubtedly be central and crucial in the coming 5-year period.

THE DIFFICULTIES AND SHORTCOMINGS STILL OCCURRING IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CAN BE OVERCOME.

AND IN THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF IMPENDING TASKS MUCH, VERY MUCH DEPENDS ON US AND ONLY ON US, ON OUR INITIATIVE, EFFICIENCY AND PERSISTENCY.

LET US CONCENTRATE OUR EFFORTS TO SETTLE CRUCIAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, TO SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNAL PRODUCTION AND THE QUALITY OF ALL THE WORK AND TO ATTAIN SIGNIFICANT FINAL RESULTS

Comrades, the November CPSU Central Committee plenum paid particular attention to the KEY PROBLEMS OF THE ECONOMY.

Increasingly urgent is the need to draw up and put into effect a long-term, scientifically substantiated POWER PROGRAM. It is highly urgent to provide the necessary fuel stocks for winter and to streamline the work of oilfield workers, miners, gas industry workers and particularly of transport workers.

The republic overfulfilled this year's 11-month plan for gas and oil extraction and has reduced coal consumption at thermoelectric power stations. The national economy has already saved 1.3 billion kilowatt-hours of current and 2.9 million gigacalories of heat power.

But the state of fuel and heat resources still remains strained. In particular, the stocks of coal and black oil for heating at some enterprises, and primarily at a number of electric power stations and coke-chemical plants, are below standard.

The work of the coal industry still arouses anxiety. Some mines are short of stope lines, the employment of equipment is deteriorating, the loads per longwall are decreasing and significant losses are being incurred in working time.

The Ukrainain Communist Party Central Committee has carefully examined questions concerning fuel and electricity supplies to the national economy and the population and instructed the Board of the Ministry of the Coal Industry and personally Comrade N.K. Grinko to insure steady work in the branch. Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must most energetically assist miners.

The tasks planned for coal extraction in 1980 are arduous but on the whole well substantiated. An improved schedule has been adopted for mining work.

All now depends primarily on the organization of the business.

That has also been attested to by the experience of 97 mines that have prefulfilled the 4-year tasks set under the 5-year plan, and of 9 mines and mine administrations that completed the annual plan on the eve of the 62d anniversary of the Great October.

For example, the collective of the mine named after the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKIY DONBASS within the Donetsk coal association has supplied, since the beginning of the 5-year period, 550,000 toms of coal and overfulfilled the tasks for labor productivity. The mine collective has drawn up a long-term development program, its discipline is high and daily solicitude has been accorded to the miners' working and living conditions.

The picture is quite different in the Zaperevalnaya mine. Its collective disregards schedules for the preparation of longwalls, does next to nothing to mechanize production and ignores technology. And it was not a mere chance that the mine only fulfilled the 11-month plan for coal extraction 79 percent.

Unfortunately, the Coal Industry Ministry and the Donetskiy Gorkom, with Comrade V.P. Mironov at the head, have put up with that state of affairs and taken no effective measures to remedy the situation in the mine.

Now it seems to be necessary to once again call the attention of the leadership of the Ukrainian Ministry of Power and Electrification and personally of Comrade Makukhin, minister, to shortcomings in the work of a number of electric power stations, and to the poor quality of repair work that complicated electricity supplies to the national economy.

When cold sets in, gas consumption will sharply increase. In order to increase its extraction by the Ukrainian Gas Industry Association and the Ukrainian Oilfield Administration, the Main Ukrainian Oil and Gas Construction Administration has been instructed to complete as soon as possible the adjustment [obustraystvo] of oil-and gasfields, and Poltavskiy, Sumskiy and Kharkovski obkoms--to supervise progress in those operations.

Ministries, departments and oblispolkoms are obligated to strictly observe the limit set for fuel and electricity consumption. Nothing can justify the fact that many consumers in Dnepropetrovskaya, Zaporozhskaya and Chernigovskaya oblasts, enterprises of the ministries of ferrous metallurgy and of the coal industry use too much coal, natural gas and electric energy, yet nobody has been called to account for it.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has instructed the commission headed by Comrade A.A. Titarenko to tighten control over the consumption of energy resources and obligated ministerial, obkom and oblispolkom leaders to absolutely comply with tasks set for economizing fuels and electric energy.

AS IT WAS EMPHASIZED AT THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM, NOT ONLY ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS, BUT ALSO ALL PARTY ORGANS FROM THE TOP TO THE BOTTOM ARE CALLED UPON TO TAKE CARE OF THAT, HAVING IN MIND THE FACT THAT, WHATEVER THE RATES OF DEVELOPING POWER PRODUCTION ARE, THE CONSERVATION OF HEAT AND ENERGY WAS AND IS A TASK OF GREAT NATIONWIDE IMPORTANCE.

We are also confident that the scientists of the appropriate institutes of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences will invigorate the elaboration of problems involving power production in the fute, primarily in the field of thermonuclear synthesis and of the production of synthetic liquid fuel.

It is equally important, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, to meet the needs of the national economy in METAL PRODUCTION. Notwithstanding the enormous and ever growing scale of production (this year the republic will have supplied 57 million tons of steel and 38 million tons of rolled stock), we have been as short of metal as ever.

One of the causes lies in the fact that the Ukrainian Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy has failed to fully insure the accomplishment of tasks to increase the output of high-quality metal, in particular for production of oxygen-converter and electric-smelt steel, of economical kinds of low-alloy and thermally reinforced rolled stock, and of tasks for the construction of facilities for the thermal treatment of metal.

The ministry has been insufficiently engaged in providing metallurgical production with raw materials and its enterprises are to be blamed for the fact that the production of iron ore, sinter, ore pellets and coke has been systematically and significantly falling short of target. It is mainly because of that, as well as because of serious shortcomings in the organization of production, that a number of plants have been working irregularly and undersupplying the customers by a great deal of production.

In October the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee heard a report by Comrade Ya. P. Kulikov and endorsed measures drawn up by the board to overcome the lag and primarily to decisively improve work at enterprises of the raw material basis.

Leaders of the construction ministries, primarily Comrades G.K. Lubenets and G.B. Bagratuni, are obligated to see to it that projects that are about to be commissioned in the ore mining, coke-chemical and metallurgical industries are completed in the shortest time possible, and the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy is obligated to see to it that their capacities are mastered as soon as possible.

Serious claims must be presented to machinebuilding enterprises which are the main consumers of metal. Although the branch as a whole has somewhat reduced metal consumption in production, a number of plants and associations still consume too much metal and fall short of the tasks set for metal economy.

Comrade V.F. Karpov, director general of the Zhdanov Heavy Machinebuilding Association, is an experienced and prestigious leader. But how can one explain the fact that for 2 years the association has fallen short of the plans for reducing metal consumption in a number of equipment items.

Does that situation not disturb Zhdanovskiy Gorkom with Comrade V.I. Zharkov at the head?

Similar claims can also be presented to the Kommunar Lathebuilding Plant in Lubny, the S.M. Kirov plant in Odessa and other enterprises.

Progressive technological processes in machinebuilding are still being applied too slowly, metal cutting equipment is still prevalent, and as a result a significant part of rolled metal is being wasted.

Some plants are switching over to new, improved production in an absolutely unsatisfactory manner. The ratio of production not renewed for 10 or more years is still large, particularly at enterprises of the ministries of tractor and agricultural machine building and of the autom tive industry.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy criticized leaders of the Kiev experimental plan for agricultural machinery and the Kharkov tractors plant for sluggishness in renewing a number of production items. The facts of mismanagement in the utilization of metal production and of its squandering have been disclosed recently in the building organizations of the Nikolayev Industrial Construction Combine.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat has obligated ministerial and departmental leaders to check everywhere into the state of metal rating, storing and utilizing and to take effective measures to put this matter of state importance in order.

We must always bear in mind that THE INTERESTS OF DEVELOPING OUR NATIONAL ECONOMY REQUIRE US, AS THE NOVEMBER CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM EMPHASIZED, TO INSURE A DECISIVE TURN TOWARD THE QUALITY AND ECONOMY OF METAL. THERE IS NO OTHER ALTERNATIVE.

All those questions must always be at the center of attention in the Gosplan, the State Committee for Material and Technical Supplies, of ministerial and departmental leaders and party organizations.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has instructed the Ukrainian Council of Ministers to draft proposals concerning the withdrawal from production of morally obsolete equipment and changes in the structure of produced equipment. Party obkoms must examine those questions at machinebuilding enterprises in respective oblasts and, if need be, make proposals to the appropriate ministries.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum paid much heed to the problem of such state importance as CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION. It was noted with concern that the practice of dispersing means had not been fully eradicated, that the number of incomplete projects exceeded norms and continued to grow, and that serious miscalculations and errors, parochial narrow-mindedness and even obvious arbitrariness occurred at projects. In connection with that leaders of some all-union ministries and planning organs were sharply criticized.

Many shortcoming in capital construction noted at the plenum also occur in our republic. The volume of incomplete construction has increased and exceeded the norms, particularly in the Ukrainian Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ukrainian Main Administration of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry and the Ukrainian Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. The question arises: Do Comrades Ya. P. Kulikov, G. Ye. Lesnichiy and N. A. Garkusha not see that such an attitude to the matter seriously defies state interests?

Some ministries, departments and oblispolkoms fail to insure that capital investments are properly concentrated. This year the volume of funds assigned for projects launched in 1978 or earlier [perekhodyashchiye proyekty] has been reduced against the assignments endorsed in the item lists, but at the same time a number of other projects have been launched. That applies primarily to the Ukrainian Ministries of Food Industry, of Power and Electrification and of Light Industry.

The shortcomings have not been fully eliminated in the 1980 draft plan either. The attention of the Ukrainian Gosplan has been called to that fact, and it has been obligated to take steps to remedy the situation.

There are cases of accumulating stocks of uninstalled equipment, particularly at the Chernovtsy Confectionery Enterprise under the Ukrainian Ministry of the Food Industry, whose construction has been dragging intolerably because of insufficient allocations. Is Comrade N. M. Sanov, minister, aware of it? If not--it is too bad. And if he is, then why have no steps been taken to stop that inadmissible attitude.

A lag has also occurred in the construction of an ore nodulating factory [fabrika komkovaniya] at the Dneprovskiy Ore Mining and Concentration Combine, of a phtalic aldehyde production unit in Rubezhnoye in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast, of the Mirgorod cheese plant, of facilities at the Lutsk plastic goods plant, of the Brovry plastic materials plant and of the Lisichanks soda plant.

The construction ministries have also failed to properly concentrate forces and resources at a number of other proejcts of importance. In particular, things have been going badly in Lvovskaya, Sumskaya, Ivano-Frankovskaya, Zaporozhskaya and Denpropetrovskaya oblasts where the plan for projects which are about to be commissioned has only be fulfilled 67-87 percent.

Leaders of the construction ministries and of the oblasts listed above seek an excuse for that in a number of objective causes, but are the conditions there any worse than, for example, in Odesskaya, Krymskaya and Rovenskaya oblasts that have overfulfilled the plans for important construction projects?

In some cases projects that should have been completed in the past have not been commissioned even within new deadlines. That applies in particular to the Gorlovka carbamide plant, the Ladyzhin fermentation preparations plant in Vinnitskaya Oblast and a number of others. The capital investments plan as a whole was fulfilled in the 11 months of the current year 91 percent.

Certainly such results cannot please anybody.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has commissioned Comrade A.A. Titarenko, along with workers of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, Gosplan, Gosstroy, People's Control Committee and other republic-level departments, to have a look at the progess made in implementation of party and government decisions concerning capital construction and to prepare suggestions on how to stop the practice of dispersing resources, to remove unrealistic projects from the item lists for 1980 and to reduce the number of incomplete projects.

Concrete facts of mismanagement, parochialism, arbitrariness and other violations of discipline will be examined by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the culprits will be brought to strict account. Similar measures are to be taken locally.

ALL LEADING WORKERS DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY LINKED WITH CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION, PRIMARILY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS--AS THE NOVEMBER CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM INSTRUCTED--MUST DEAL WITH TASKS CONFRONTING THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC SPHERE FULLY RESPONSIBLY.

Serious efforts must be exerted to commission capacities in basic branches on time, particularly those involved in fuel extraction, the production of raw materials for ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical and oil processing industries, atomic power stations--we have six of them under construction--as well as enterprises manufacturing goods for the population.

Improvements are needed in the state of housing construction. Since the beginning of the current year capital investments in this field have fallen far short of target. One of the major causes lies in the fact that the projects were short of a considerable amount of timber. But in this case builders should have displayed more self-discipline, should have used timber more economically and substitute other materials for it.

The fact is disturbing that Kharkovskaya Oblast--with Comrade A.P. Bezdetko as oblispokom chairman--has fallen short of the plan by R17.9 million, Khmelnitskaya--Comrade M.I. Pochindk--by R5.9 million and Zhitomirskaya--Comrade V.A. Kremenitskiy--by R4.5 million. In such oblasts as Zakarpatskaya, Nikolayevskaya, Volynskaya and Khersonskaya the plan for house commissioning is being fulfilled much more poorly than in the republic as a whole. We expect that the obkoms and personally oblispolkom chairmen, Comrades M.Yu. Voloshchuk, F.F. Zaychuk, B.N. Sventsitskiy and V.K. Metlyayev, will draw appropriate conclusions from the criticism and will put that important sector in order.

At the CPSU Central Committee Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev criticized the Ministry of Railroads and personally Comrade I.G. Pavlovskiy, as well as the USSR Gosplan, for failure to implement the decision adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers in 1977 on the development of railroad transportation.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out that the PLENUM NOTED MAIN PROBLEMS AND CURRENT TASKS THAT MUST BE SETTLED BOTH LOCALLY AND ON A NATIONWIDE SCALE TO IMPROVE THE PLANNING AND TECHNOLOGY OF TRANSPORTATION.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has instructed a commission, headed by Comrade Ya.P. Pogrebnyak, along with railroad chiefs and other organizations to draft proposals on how to radically improve the work of railroad and other means of transportation in the republic.

The primary point is to improve the organization of the work, to strengthen discipline and to put all sections in a shape appropriate for transportation work and accomplishment of the tasks depends primarily on the standards of control over railroads and their subdivisions.

Not to allege objective difficulties and then seek refuge in them, but to act--making use of all factors possible--in the spirit of the best railroad workers' traditions and to display truly fighting qualities--is what is now required from a transportation leader.

Leaders of enterprises who have insufficiently mechanized loading and unloading operations and who have been generously paying enormous fines for car demurrages--certainly not from their own pockets, but at state expenses--must finally be brought to account.

Evidently, the speaker pointed out, a number of party obkoms and oblispolkoms do not delve deeply into the work of transportation and do not give transportation organizations constant assistance.

To relieve railroads part of their cargo must be taken over by motor and water transport. To reduce the number of runs without cargo, the Ukrainian Ministry of Motor Transport--Comrade F.P. Golovchenko--must invigorate intercity transportation services and must make significantly better use of departmental trucks for incidental transportation.

Important measures have been drawn up for promoting river transport in 1981-85. We must insure that they are implemented without fail.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum emphasized, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, that ORGANIZING REGULAR SUPPLIES FOR THE PEOPLE OF FOODSTUFFS particularly meat, and productive sufficient and high-quality foodstuffs in great variety ranked among the most important tasks stemming from the party line aimed at improving the working people's prosperity.

While accomplishing that task, the party puts emphasis on the development of agriculture and assigns for that purpose enormous sums.

"AT THE SAME TIME WE HAVE THE RIGHT AND RESPONSIBILITY," COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV POINTED OUT, "TO INCREASE RESPONSIBILITY FOR RATIONAL UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES AND EQUIPMENT, TO SEE TO IT THAT THE STRENGTHENED MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASIS IN THE COUNTRYSIDE MAKES A MORE APPRECIABLE IMPACT ON THE LEVEL OF THE COUNTRY'S FOODSTUFFS SUPPLIES."

Indeed comrades, in the last 3 years of the 5-year period capital investments in agriculture in our republic alone will have surpassed R60 billion and the production assets of our kolkhozes and state farms are now being estimated at more than R38 billion, including R7.6 billion in farm machines and mechanisms.

And to increase returns from the potential created--that is both our great reserve and utmost task.

But examination reveals the fact that production assets, equipment and material resources have still been frequently used inefficiently. In Vinnitskaya, Volynskaya, Zhitomirskaya, Ternopolskaya and Khmelnitskaya oblasts the average daily per tractor output only amounts to 6-7 hectares against the 9-10 hours targeted. It is significantly less that in the republic as a whole.

The machine and tractor fleet has been mostly engaged in one shift and a considerable number of tractors and combines are standing idle even in busy seasons.

Certainly such a state of affairs must arouse the concern primarily of Comrades M.V. Khorunzhiy, N.A. Korzh and N.P. Momotenko, as well as among leaders of other agricultural departments and their local organs.

The Gosplan, the Selkhoztekhnika State Committee, agricultural and other ministries and departments in the republic, party obkoms and oblispolkoms must carefully examine the causes of the unsatisfactory employment of equipment and must take effective steps to remedy the situation.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum paid particular attention to STOCKBREEDING. As is known, a great deal has been done to promote that complex branch but the returns still have thus far been insufficient.

For that reason each oblast, each rayon and farm must once again examine concrete measures to insure a sharp increase in the production of meat, milk and other animal produce. Such comprehensive measures will also be drawn up for the republic. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has already issued the appropriate instructions. If we regard them item by item, the first thing is to significantly increase the production of fodder and primarily of grain. The 1980 plan calls for an overall output of grain amounting to 50 million tons, that is 5.6 million tons more than the average annual production attained in the 4 years of the current 5-year period.

For that reason, as early as August, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo instructed party committees, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms, the agricultural ministries and departments to draw up and implement, at every kolkhoz and sovkhoz, measures to increase grain output next year in such a way as to insure the fulfillment of the plans for its purchases--and they amount to 18 million tons, or 1.1 billion poods--and to fully meet the needs in concentrated fodder for stockbreeding.

In that respect detailed recommendations have been worked out, emphasizing that it was impossible to accomplish the task without increasing corn yields. The utmost must be done to obtain at least 7-8 million tons of corn next year. Concrete measures for that have been determined by a recently adopted decision of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers. The absolute implementation of the measures must be insured.

Two--fuller use must be made of the opportunities available to settle the problem of albuminous fodder production as soon as possible. Clear-cut plans for increasing the production of proteins have been worked out for every farm, rayon and oblast. However, they are being put into effect too slowly. It is necessary to tighten control over their implementation.

Three--It is imperative to continue to increase the number of all kinds of animals and poultry and by all means to raise productivity. In that respect it is highly important to carefully organize cattle wintering, to make most thrifty and effective use of each kilogram of fodder and, in line with the decision adopted by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, to develop competitions to increase the output and procurement of animal produce in the winter season.

And four--We must continue to persistently deepen specialization and concentration and must increase returns from specialized farms, interfarm enterprises and associations, some of which still have unsatisfactory indexes of work.

It is also important to make more active use of our potential to increase the production of meat and other agricultural produce at subsidiary farms belonging to industrial enterprises and other organizations, as well as on the people's private plots. In that respect, as you know, decisions have been adopted and concrete tasks have been determined. But some oblasts, particularly Kharkovskaya, Voroshilovgradskaya, Zakarpatskaya, Nikolayevskaya, Kievskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya and Odesskaya, have been insufficiently engaged in them.

For that reason we intend to examine progress made in implementing the decisions adopted by the Central Committee and in the republic's Council of Ministers. The same should also be done in oblasts, cities, rayons, ministries and departments.

After the previous plenum, measures were outlined for further development of rabbit breeding in the republic. The Ukrainian Gosplan jointly with the appropriate ministries and departments are preparing proposals concerning the increased production and procurements of fish, nuts, mushrooms, honey and other necessary produce.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum markedly posed the issue of improving the quality of agricultural produce and of reducing costs. The plenum found it necessary to draw up a system of measures to strongly encourage the struggle for high quality and safekeeping [sokhrannost], the develop capacities for the primary processing of produce and their storage, as well as for vegetable and fruit processing.

The responsibility for preparation of proposals concerning those and other pressing questions has been given to Comrades N.M. Borisenko, P.L. Pogrebnyak, Yu.A. Kolomiyets and others.

In his speech at the plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized the need to coordinate and streamline the work of all links of the chain connecting the field and stockbreeding farm with consumer.

Unfortunately, there are still quite a few shortcomings in the field and the process of their eradication is too slow. That applies to a significant extent to the development of the material-technical basis in trade, to the work of the food and the meat and dairy industries.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers, personally Comrades G.I. Vashchenko and I.D. Stepanenko, leaders of the corresponding ministries and departments must take steps to fully comply with Central Committee decisions and instructions regarding those questions.

In short, the point is to CONSISTENTLY IMPLEMENT THE DECISIONS OF THE JULY 1978 CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM OF THE SYSTEMATIC, ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTEGRAL FOOD COMPLEX that includes farm production and the systems of foodstuff procurement, transportation, storage and processing, and of trade in foodstuffs.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum also expressed concern about irregularities occurring in supplies to the people of MANUFACTURED GOODS. The volume of their manufacture and sales are constantly increasing. This year the people of our republic will have sold commodities worth R1.2 billion more than in 1978. But the demand for quality and assortment exceeds what industry offers.

Working people are complaining about stoppages occurring here and there in trade, first in one and then the other in consumer goods.

Accountable for this are primarily planning organs, the Ukrainian Ministry of the Light Industry (Comrade O. Ya. Kasyanenko), the Ukrainian Ministry of Local Industry (Comrade Yu. F. Gayevskiy) and the Ukrainian Ministry of Forestry (Comrade I. I. Grunyanskiy), who are a long way from having done their best to study the demand and to manufacture the commodities necessary.

Out of step in this respect are also the Ukrainian Consumers Union (Comrade V. D. Kolesnik) who obviously do not influence industry enough and apply their resources inefficiently.

As Leonid Ilich said at the plenum, it is necessary to find the specific culprits responsible for every "shortage" caused by negligence, stupid bungling and irresponsibility, and to call them by name.

Considerably more initiative in expanding the manufacture of consumer goods should also be displayed by local soviets with their permanent commissions.

This is not the first time, comrades, that we have spoken about that. But if many--and relatively simple--questions have not been settled on time, it can only be explained in one way: Leaders commissioned with the corresponding sectors do not show the necessary insistence, and occasionally simply take an irresponsible attitude toward the matter, failing to see its political significance.

It is obvious that in this sphere there has been no proper exactingness on the part of the republic's Council of Ministers and of some party obkoms.

TASKS TO FURTHER IMPROVE ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT, TO STRENGTHEN PARTY AND STATE DISCIPLINE AND TO INSURE THE 1980 PLAN PARTY-POLITICALLY

Comrades, having profoundly analyzed the pressing problems of our economy, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out that the point was not only to inducate once again the existing difficulties.

THE MAIN THING," LEONID ILICH EMPHASIZED, "LIES SOMEWHERE ELSE: WHATEVER SECTOR OF WORK ONE CONTEMPLATES, THERE ARE ENORMOUS POSSIBILITIES, ENORMOUS RESERVES EVERYWHERE FOR SUCCESSFUL PROGRESS, BUT TO MAKE USE OF THEM, IT IS NECESSARY TO IMPROVE THE STANDARDS OF MANAGEMENT IN THE BROADEST SENSE OF THESE TERMS."

It is highly important to WORK OUT A PLAN FOR THE COMING 5-YEAR PERIOD. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has instructed the USSR Gosplan to present in January 1980 a general outline of the 11th 5-year plan, taking into account prospects for the period up to 1990.

ITS FUNDAMENTAL BASIS," COMRADE L. I. BREZHNEV POINTED OUT, "IS OBVIOUS: IN ORDER TO CONSISTENTLY IMPROVE THE PEOPLE'S PROSPERITY, IT IS NECESSARY TO REDOUBLE ENERGIES TO PURSUE THE PARTY LINE AIMED AT IMPROVING EFFECTIVENESS AND QUALITY. THERE IS NO ALTERNATIVE TO THIS LINE, AND IT MUST BE STRICTLY PURSUED IN THE 11TH 5-YEAR PERIOD."

The concrete issue is to settle both the current problems, and those which we may come across in the eighties; to make radical changes in the structure and proportions of the economy; to improve the existing branch and territorial links; and to find out sectors capable of producing the greatest and quickest effect at the lowest cost.

All that must be carefully considered, calculated and translated into the language of concrete planned tasks and figures.

The republic's Gosplan, ministries and departments must use these fundamental theses for guidance in amending the draft plan for the coming 5-year period and in their entire practical work.

This is exactly what we have been oriented toward by the well known decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the work of the USSR Gosplan and on the further improvement of planning and of the entire economic mechanism.

At the preceding plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee we carefully examined concrete tasks for putting the said decisions into effect.

It is important to prevent any infringements of the rights granted to enterprises, associations and labor collectives, to respect their initiatives and to encourage every collective to cope with the state plans and tasks.

While carefully analyzing the development of the republic's economy, ministries and departments, and primarily our Gosplan, the Presidium of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Finance, the State Committee for Material and Technical Supplies, the State Committee on Construction and the State Committee on Labor must, in the interests of the matter, show more initiative in posing important issues before the republic's Central Committee and government and must constantly implement the decisions adopted.

In other words, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, A PROFOUND AND SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS AND CORRECT AND MOST PURPOSEFUL DECISIONS ADOPTED ON THE BASIS OF THE ANALYSIS, AN ENERGETIC ACTION TO IMPLEMENT THE DECISIONS AND, AS A RESULT OF THAT, THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE GOALS FIXED--THOSE ARE THE ELEMENTS THAT SHOULD MAKE UP THE STYLE OF OUR WORK.

This is particularly important in the case of such crucial problems as accelerating scientific-technical progress and the rates of increasing labor productivity, improving the utilization of labor and material resources, reducing production costs and improving production quality.

As noted, a great deal has been done in the republic to improve the control of scientific-technical progress. But on the whole we cannot be satisfied with the returns obtained.

While drafting the plan for the 11th 5-year period, it is important to carefully compile COMPREHENSIVE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL AND OTHER PROGRAMS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES, to coordinate them in time with the USSR Gosplan, union and republic-level ministries, and to see to it that they are insured materially and technically.

We have the right to expect from the commission of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium for the problems of scientific-technical progress and personally from Comrade I. P. Kochevykh who has been directly commissioned with that sector of work a more effective participation in accomplishing those tasks.

The Central Committee's departments, party obkoms and gorkoms must keep under their strict control the implementation of measures outlined to MECHANIZE MANUAL AND, ABOVE ALL, HARD LABOR.

The effectiveness of this work should be assessed in accordance with the number of workers freed really and not conditionally, and with real increase in labor productivity. This presisely makes up the essence of the experience of Zaporzhye workers who have attained in industry higher rates of labor productivity than the republic as a whole.

In the meantime, a number of branches still have been making poor use of the possibilities for increasing labor productivity through accelerating scientific-technical progress and through spreading advanced experience. Industrial enterprises and projects are slow to improve the system of technical standards.

Not nearly enough use has been made of such important reserves for economizing labor resources as improvements in the organization of production, the application of a scientific labor organization, the reduction of losses in working time and of cadre fluctuation. We tackled this problem at the preceding plenum.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has instructed us to make proposals concerning those issues.

It is also necessary to put in proper order the practice of engaging people from enterprises and establishments in various works not connected with the basic production, including the organization of public services and amenities. The manifestations of disorganization and irresponsibility in this important field along with anonymity and sponging must be resolutely eradicated.

In recent times a number of ministries have slackened their attention to such an important question as REDUCING THE COSTS OF PRODUCTION, OF BUILDING AND ASSEMBLY WORKS. Tasks set for this index have been systematically underfulfilled. Like a mirror, this reflects many shortcomings in management: excesses in the consumption of fuel, electricity, material resources and raw materials, and losses incurred in substandard production and unproductive expenses.

Proper attention to this has not been paid everywhere. In this respect, there is occasionally more ballyhoo than real business. This applies to many economic leaders and workers of economic services at enterprises and projects, to ministries and departments, to trade union organizations and people's control organs.

Bearing in mind the new requirements and qualitatively new tasks, it is now highly important to carefully scrutinize the work of PRODUCTION ASSOCIATIONS. They are now credited with 56 percent of the republic's industrial production. The advantages of this form of management are obvious.

At the same time it should be noted that in the last 2 years the rates of increasing production volumes and labor productivity at a number of associations have declined. A careful study must be taken as to why such a situation arose. It is also important to spread the experience of such frontranking associations as the S.P. Korolev association in Kiev, the Ukrainian electric machinery association in Kharkov, the Frunze association in Sumy and the 50th October Anniversary association in Lvov.

Comrades, IN HIS SPEECH AT THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV ONCE AGAIN PARTICULARLY STRESSED THE TASK OF FURTHER STRENGTHENING DISCIPLINE AT ALL LEVELS AND IN ALL WORK SECTORS, AND HE STRESSED THE NEED TO TIGHTEN THE CONTROL OF AND TO INCREASE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLANNED TASKS AND OF THE DECISIONS ADOPTED.

Discipline and order are welcome always and everywhere. But under the present conditions, when the scope of management has increased enormously and economic relations have been immeasurably complicated, strong discipline, clarity and good organization have acquired in all work sectors simply a decisive importance.

Consequently, what is needed are not only appeals for order and strict discipline, but primarily painstaking and constant organizational and educational work, the efficient control of implementation, and an elastic and well considered cadre policy.

We have discussed this issue repeatedly. Certainly, most of our cadres correctly see the tasks confronting them and do their best to accomplish them.

But we also have workers like those whom Comrade L.I. Brezhnev spoke of at the plenum. They listen to criticism, accept it and vote for all our decisions and resolutions, but do next to nothing to put those decisions into effect.

Let me refer to some facts. The party's Central Committee has repeatedly called attention to the need to strictly comply with state discipline in the consumption of meat resources, to conserve the number of cattle available, and to fulfill the plans for the amount of cattle set for the beginning of next year.

Most farms and rayons have been correctly fulfilling those plans. The use of cattle for internal needs has been reduced. At the same time a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Khersonskaya, Krymskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Kirovogradskaya and Poltavskaya oblasts have been consuming for their own needs more meat than provided for under the plan.

Arousing anxiety is also the fact that in the three quarters the republic marketed more cattle and poultry than reared. Some farm managers unreasonably reduce livestock and take no pains to accomplish the set tasks.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has been examining those issues systematically and we require from party, Soviet and agricultural organs effective steps to eliminate existing shortcoming and violations.

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders who do not care about preserving cattle should be called to strict account. And rayon and oblast leaders who fail to fulfill the plan for outgoing [vykhodnoye] cattle stock should consider that they fail to pass a serious test.

Everyone--from the ministerial-level leader to the farm worker--must realize that THERE IS BUT ONE WAY TO INCREASE THE OUTPUT AND PROCUREMENTS OF ANIMAL PRODUCE: TO PRESERVE THE NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK, TO MAKE RATIONAL USE OF FODDER AND TO INCREASE THE PRODUCTIVITY OF CATTLE AND POULTRY.

Let us consider another example. As you may remember, at the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum in April this year the Ukrainian Ministry of Trade, the Ukrainian Union of Consumers Societies and leaders of Kiev city and some oblasts were sharply criticized for shortcomings in the organization of trade and public catering services.

The recent inspection has shown that those shortcomings were being eliminated very slowly. As before, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the republic's Council of Ministers and other organizations are receiving signals about the practice of concealing goods in short supply and of charging excessive prices. Serious shortcomings have been disclosed in the work of a number of restaurants and coffee shops in Kiev and Odessa.

Why is it that leaders of city organizations, of administrative organs and of the Ministry of Trade fail to see those facts? Are they able to put and to keep the things in order?

Or let us take another example. In October last year the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee seriously criticized Comrade A.A. Pshenichnyy, Ukrainian first deputy minister of the coal industry, for the lenghty and unsatisfactory construction of a plant that should produce modern cabins for builders in Pavlodar.

In July this year Comrade A.A. Pshenichnyy reported that he had taken steps and that the plant would be put into operation. But, as the inspection showed, nothing actually had been done, and the commissioning of that project was postponed for the third time.

Obviously, it is high time for Comrade A.A. Pshenichnyy and other leaders to take responsibility for such an unworthy attitude toward implementation of party and government decisions and state plans.

The practice of book doctoring and eye washing, or attempts made by individual leaders to fulfill the plan by way of cheating and manipulation of statistical data must not be tolerated any longer. That was also said at the preceding plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

Persons found guilty of book doctoring or of compelling others to do that must be called to strict account and to state responsibility--up to expulsion from the party, dismissal from posts they possess and prosecution. There can be no other treatment for persons lacking thrift, violating plans, rules and regulations, deaf to all criticism and appeals to the conscience or the feelings of duty and responsibility.

"AND HERE," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev says, "IT IS NECESSARY TO ACT MORE RESOLUTELY, TO APPLY OTHER MEANS, TO REPLACE THOSE WHO DO NOT LIVE UP TO THEIR COMMITMENTS, AND TO MORE BOLDLY PROMOTE ENERGETIC, CREATIVELY THINKING AND RESOURCEFUL COMRADES."

Such a treatment of the issue met with complete understanding and approval on the part of Central Committee members and all participants in the CPSU Central Committee plenum.

We are confident, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, that the participants in this plenum unanimously approve it.

This, comrades, is the Leninist treatment of an issue. Vladimir Ilich considred it necessary to quickly transfer leaders unable to reform under new conditions and to insure the accomplishment of new tasks to other jobs.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum has found that in order to strengthen control over implementation of planned tasks and adopted decisions the Central Committee Secretariat, the USSR Council of Ministers, ministerial and departmental boards must more frequently examine reports on those issues.

Appropriate measures have also been outlined in our republic. Naturally enough, local party committees will also draw the necessary conclusions.

The recent USSR Supreme Soviet session passed a number of important laws--on people's control, the Supreme Court, the Prosecutor's Office, arbitrage and the bar. All that will undoubtedly further promote legality, law and order, which is one of the conditions necessary for the efficient functioning of the entire economic mechanism.

Responsible tasks confront people's control organs. The CPSU Central Committee calls on party organs for more assistance to people's control. In particular, it is imperative to improve the style of work of communists engaged in the people's control system. It is important for them not to disperse their efforts, but to concentrate them to settle great problems, to discover and eliminate the causes of shortcomings and infringements.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers must also examine measures to improve control efficiency within departments, which thus far has been poor.

Comrades, IN CONNECTION WITH THE DECISIONS OF THE NOVEMBER CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM, PARTY ORGANIZATIONS ARE EXPECTED TO CARRY OUT GREAT ORGANIZATIONAL AND MASS POLITICAL WORK.

First of all, it is necessary to explain everywhere the theses and conclusions set forth in L.I. Brezhnev's speech, the importance of the decisions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet Session for implementation of the socio-economic program outlined by the party.

It is important to show concrete examples of our achievements. In line with the CPSU Central Committee decision of further improvement of ideological and political education work, dialog with the people must be frank, pointed and substantiated, free of pomposity and "political grandiloquence." Drastic questions upsetting people must not be avoided; they must be answered convincingly and with knowledge of the matter and people must be induced to accomplish current tasks.

Naturally enough, our leading cadres and all communists will most actively participate in the campaign launched to explain the decisions of the plenum and the session and in the organization of their implementation.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum noted that in our entire organizational and mass political work it was necessary--one--to continue and to expand socialist competitions, increasingly orienting them to qualitative indexes.

Two--It is necessary to more vigorously encourage and spread advanced experience, progressive forms and methods of work and to not let any useful initiative die away.

It is not secret that such things do occur. A good initiative was launched, for example. in the metallurgical industry--competitions among related enterprises for attaining good final results. But because of the lack of attention and of due encouragement it has gradually died away.

We also have leaders who make advanced experience dependent on their moods: If I like--I adopt it, and if I do not like--I do without it. Certainly, such people must be seriously corrected.

It is also necessary to improve the work of all services of scientific-technical information numbering thousands of specialists.

Three--it is mandatory to consistently and even more strictly continue the economizing drive and to persistently promote thrifty utilization of material and financial resources.

Last but not least, it is necessary to intensify along all lines the struggle against violations of labor discipline, against slovenliness and laxity, and to strictly protect socialist property.

WHILE STRENGTHENING BY ALL MEANS CENTRALIZED PRINCIPLES--AND WITHOUT THAT OUR ECONOMY IS UNTHINKABLE--OUR PARTY CONSTANTLY TAKES PAINS TO PROMOTE INITIATIVE FROM BELOW.

THAT IS OUR ENORMOUS RESERVE TO SPEED UP ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND IS A STRIKING FEATURE OF TRUE DEMOCRACY INHERENT IN OUR SOCIALIST SYSTEM.

And all the activity of party, Soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs must be permeated with solicitude for the further development of initiative among the millions upon millions of working people.

WE MUST CONCENTRATE ALL OUR EFFORTS TO MOBILIZE LABOR COLLECTIVES FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF TASKS PLANNED FOR THE FINAL YEAR OF THE 5-YEAR PERIOD.

THOSE TASKS ARE NEITHER EASY NOR SIMPLE. BUT THEY MUST BE ACCOMPLISHED.

And for that purpose we must create an atmosphere of high exactingness, good organization and a creative attitude toward the matter in all sectors of the national economy and in every production cell.

Party organizations are called upon to set the fashion in work, to set an example of enthusiasm and of a creative attitude. Wherever communists are engaged there must be no laggards, no laxity or mismanagement. It must be an immutable rule for all party organizations.

The accountability and election campaign in the republic's party organizations was held at an appropriate organizational and political level and reflected the increased activity of communists and the efficiency of basic party organizations, which are our party's basis.

At the same time the campaign disclosed some weak spots. A report by Lvovskiy Obkom was recently checked into locally and examined in the Central Committee and showed that still not all communists were complying in an irreproachable manner with their statutory obligations and that not all were playing a vanguard role in collectives or were acting as energetic political fighters that must attract very serious attention.

In conclusion Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said:

There are only 20 days left until the beginning of 1980--a year when the 110TH ANNIVERSARY OF VLADIMIR ILICH LENIN'S BIRTH WILL BE COMMEMORATED.

We are confident that Central Committee members, the communists and all working people of the republic will prove to be fully aware of the complexity and importance of tasks for the coming year--the final year of the 5-year plan--and will constantly work to implement them.

ALLOW ME TO ASSURE THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO AND PERSONALLY LEONID ILICH LENIN THAT THE COMMUNISTS AND ALL WORKING PEOPLE OF THE SOVIET UKRAINE WILL DO THEIR UTMOST TO IMPLEMENT THE PLANS OUTLINED BY THE 25TH CPSU CONGRESS AND THE RESPONSIBLE TASKS SET BY THE NOVEMBER 1979 CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM, AND WILL GIVE A WORTHY WELCOME TO THE NEXT, 26TH CONGRESS OF OUR GLORIOUS LENINIST PARTY.

IN HIS CONCLUDING SPEECH Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized that all speeches by the plenum participants attested to complete understanding for the tasks set in the decisions of the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum and in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech.

The point is now to work vigorously, harmoniously and purposefully to implement them in practice. An success will decisively depend on the manner in which Central Committee members and members of the republic's government, oblast, city and rayon leaders and thousands of our aktivs organize the business, on the persistency and initiative they display.

In connection with that it is appropriate to refer to Lenin's well known dictum: The crux of the entire work lies in the selection of cadres and in the control of implementation, it lies in the insistency that "leadership always be in the hands of competent workers guaranteeing the success of the matter."

WHAT IS TO BE DONE IN THE ORGANIZATIONAL SPHERE IN CONNECTION WITH THE DECISIONS OF THE NOVEMBER CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM?

Tasks stemming from the plenum decisions and from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech are to be deliberated at obkom, gorkom and raykom plenums or at party aktiv meetings, as well as at meetings in basic party organizations. At the oblast level, it would be advisable to do that in December, and at the city and rayon level--in December or January.

It is only natural that the tasks stemming from the plenum decisions and L.I. Brezhnev's speech must attract much attention during the examination of the 1980 plans and budgets at the next sessions of soviets, as well at the sessions of ministerial and departmental boards discussing the 1979 work results.

The main point, however, is that the spirit of high exactingness, principled strictness and irreconcilability to shortcomings, a spirit that was characteristic of the proceedings of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, should be a rule for the entire activity of party committees, soviet and economic organs and public organizations.

That spirit should be primarily manifested in energetic steps to overcome the lag at a number of sectors, to prevent stoppages in work in the winter season, and to attain without fail the planned level in the first quarter. That was correctly noted by Comrades A.P. Botvin, I.I. Skiba, B.T. Goncharenko and other speakers.

Comrades N.K. Grinko and P.I. Mostovoy must see to it that coal deliveries to electric power stations and coke-chemical plants are intensified, must insure coal supplies to service consumers and for sale to the population. It is to be repeated once again that ministerial and departmental leaders are personally responsible for fuel supplies to the population.

Party obkoms, oblispolkoms and the Ukrainian Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services must more strictly control the consumption of natural gas. Manifestations of laxity and parochialism occurring in that respect in some oblasts--like Lvovskaya, Zaporozhskaya and Kievskaya--are absolutely inadmissible. The culprits must be brought to strict account for that.

To insure that ferrous metallurgical enterprises work steadily, it is necessary to maximally intensify the deliveries of raw and other materials to them.

In capital construction the remaining time must be used to concentrate all forces and means available in assembly organizations on projects which are about to be commissioned.

It is to be emphasized once again that, to successfully cope with impending tasks, we must strengthen discipline in implementation.

There are many examples to illustrate the need of that and almost all speakers alluded to them.

As is known, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has published a decree fixing the elections to the republic's Supreme Soviet and the local soviets of people's deputies for 24 February 1980.

An important political campaign has been launched and we are obligated to carry it out at a high ideopolitical and organizational level and to make use of it for further boosting people's initiative and to intensify the entire organizational and ideological work.

Allow me, comrades, to express the firm confidence that the republic's party organizations will do their utmost to implement the decisions of the November CPSU Central Committee plenum and to successfully accomplish tasks for the final year of the 5-year plan.